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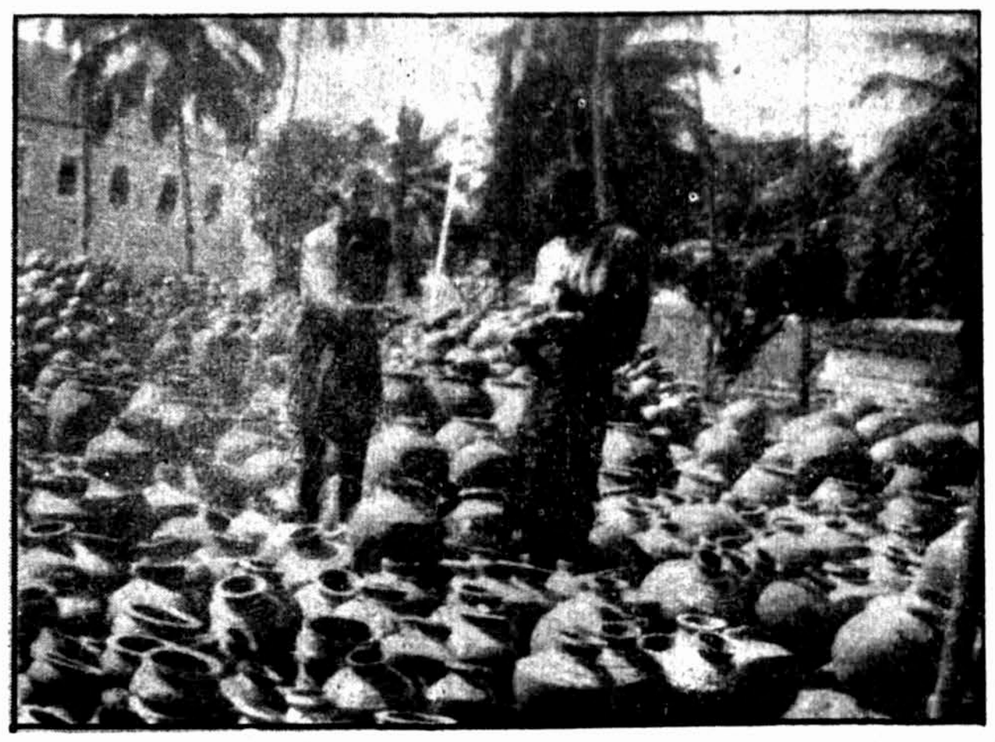
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"CHIWDAVALA"

—Mansur

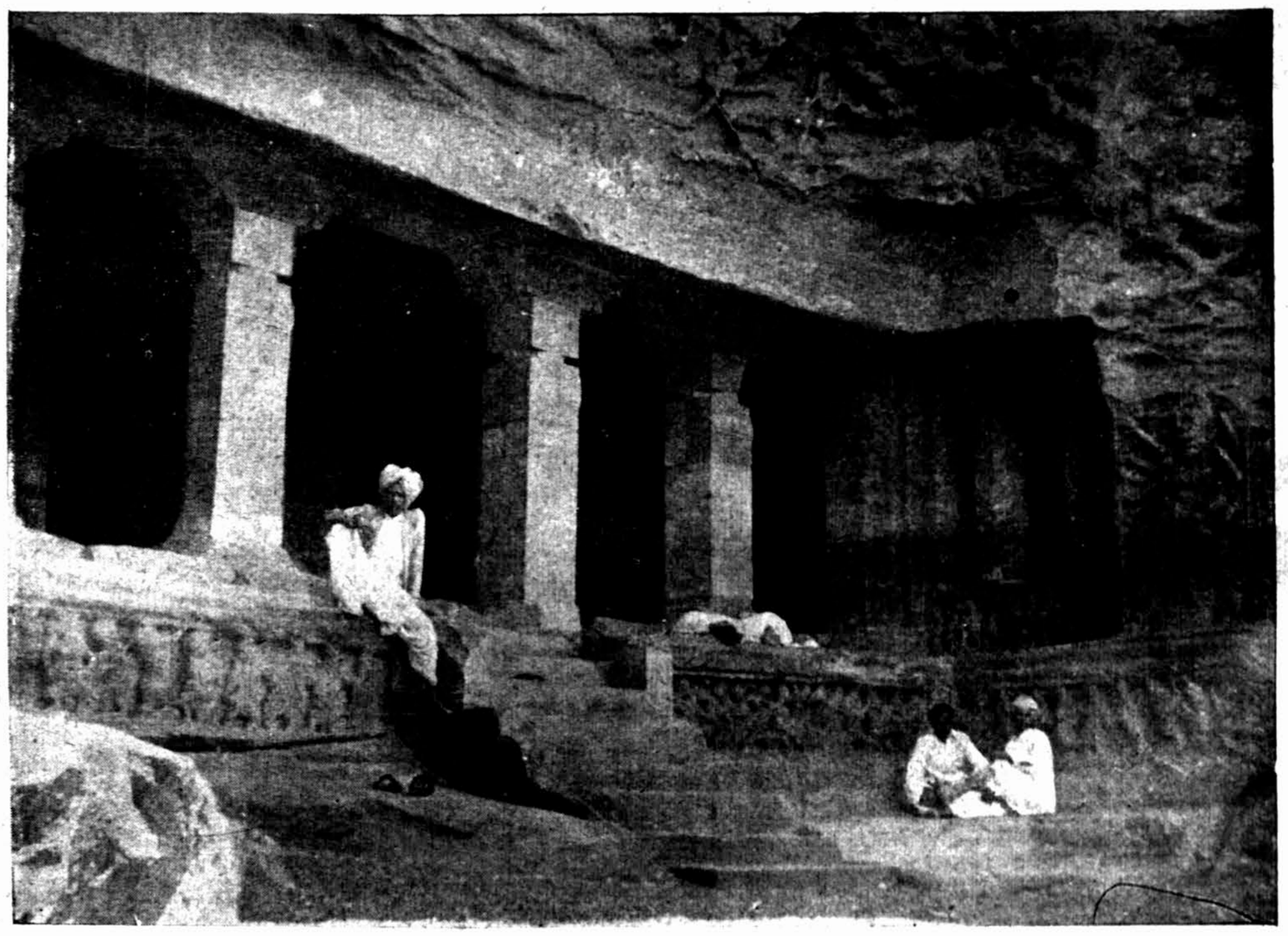
Inhabitants of Hebron in Palestine being concentrated in a street after Barclay's Bank had been set on fire by Arabs.

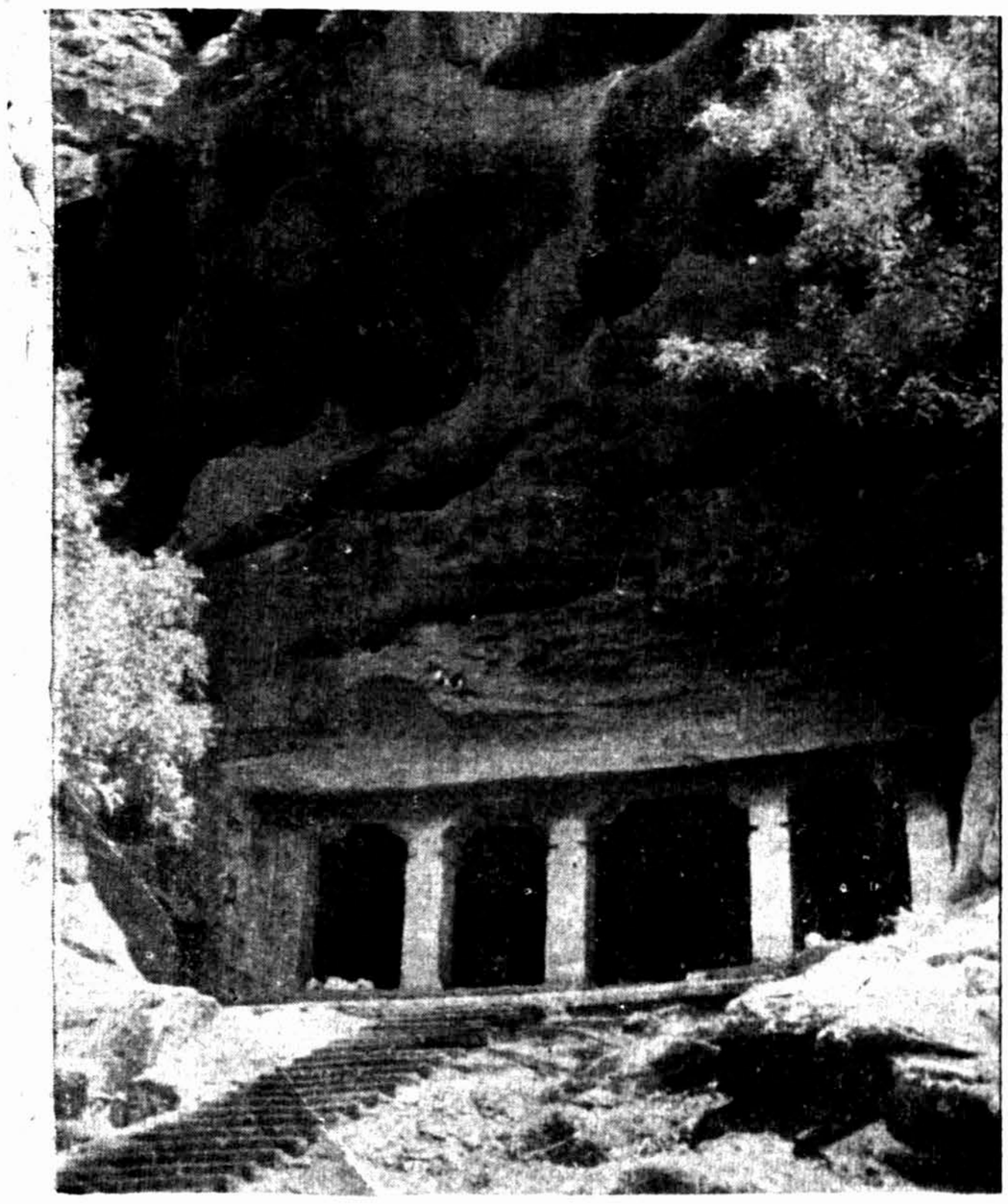


"A Deal in Pots"
(Photo by C. N. Shah).

No. 1 Cave Temple, Badami. As can be seen, this and the Temple on the left, below, were scooped out of solid rock.

(Photos by Moorthy Vasan).





No. 2—Cave Temple, Badami

Banasankari Temple, Badami.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

GANDHIJI THROUGH WORLD'S EYES

CONTEMPORARY TRIBUTES

ALL over India will be celebrated to-day the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. The greatest messenger of Peace and Ahimsa will be completing his sixty-ninth year. The following tributes have been culled from various sources.

Professor W. Kirk

"Somewhat embarrassed and ill at ease I made an awkward attempt to open the conversation by saying: "You have many friends in America, Mr. Gandhi, who admire you from afar."

"Without a moment's hesitation, he looked up into my face with deep brown eyes sparkling with good humour and replied: 'Distance lends enchantment to the view.'

". . . . . And, when any of his followers is guilty of wrong doing, instead of placing the blame on their shoulders, he consistently blames his own shortcomings and resorts to fasting and prayers to gain greater control over his own inner life".

* * *

"When I asked him for a more personal message, he reminded me that that his political views and interests were of passing importance and not to be taken too seriously—in fact, subject to change at any time to meet new conditions. 'See my workshops, read my books. There you will find my message. My real life is in my social teachings—in non-resistance, in self-control, and in khadder, the emblem of freedom.'"

* * *

H. S. Polak

"Gandhi has proved beyond dispute the theory that the best men and the best women combine in themselves the best qualities of each other. No woman could excel him in patience or endurance, none could be more long-suffering. I leave to another person the task of elaborating this point on the domestic side".

* * * *

Mrs. Polak

"Mahatma Gandhi has been given the love of many women for his womanliness.

"I often see in imagination Mahatmaji as I frequently saw him in South Africa walking up and down a room with a young child in his arms, soothing it in the almost unconscious way a woman does, and at the same time, discussing with the utmost clearness, pressing political questions".

* * * *

C. F. Andrews

'To Mr. Gandhi any unswerving from the truth, even in casual utterance, is intolerable; his speeches must be read as stating uncompromisingly what he feels to be true. They are, in no sense, diplomatic, or opportunist, or merely 'political', using the word in its narrower sense. He never pays empty compliments: he never hesitates to say, for the truth's sake, what may be unpalatable to his audience."

Bishop Whitehead

I frankly confess, though it deeply grieves me to say so, that I see in Mr. Gandhi the patient sufferer for the cause of righteousness and mercy, a truer representative of the crucified saviour, than the men woh have thrown him into prison and yet call themselves by the name of Christ"

* * * *

Prof. Gilbert Murray

"The story (Gandhiji's) forms an extraordinary illustration of contest which was won, or practically won, by a policy of doing no wrong, committing no violence, but simply enduring all the punishments the other side could inflict until they became weary and ashamed of punishing. A battle of the unaided human soul against overwhelming material force, and it ends by the units of material force gradually deserting their own banners and coming round to the side of the soul".

* * * *

Rev. Dr. Holmes

"When I think of Rolland, I think of Tolstoi. When I think of Lenin, I think of Napolean. But when I think of Gandhi, I think of Jesus Christ. He lives his life; he speaks his word; he suffers, strives, will some day nobly die, for His Kingdom upon earth".

* * * *

Rene Fulop Miller

"In fact, Gandhi is the real ruler of India. For all the pomp of the Maharajahs and the English Government, the Indian people are ruled less by the official Government at Delhi than by the influence of that frail little man in the garb of a "paraiya," who lived in prisons and hospitals and has become eternally persecuted and harried".

* * * *

Deshbandhu C. R. Das

"Mahatmaji is truly the Christ of the twentieth century".

* * * *

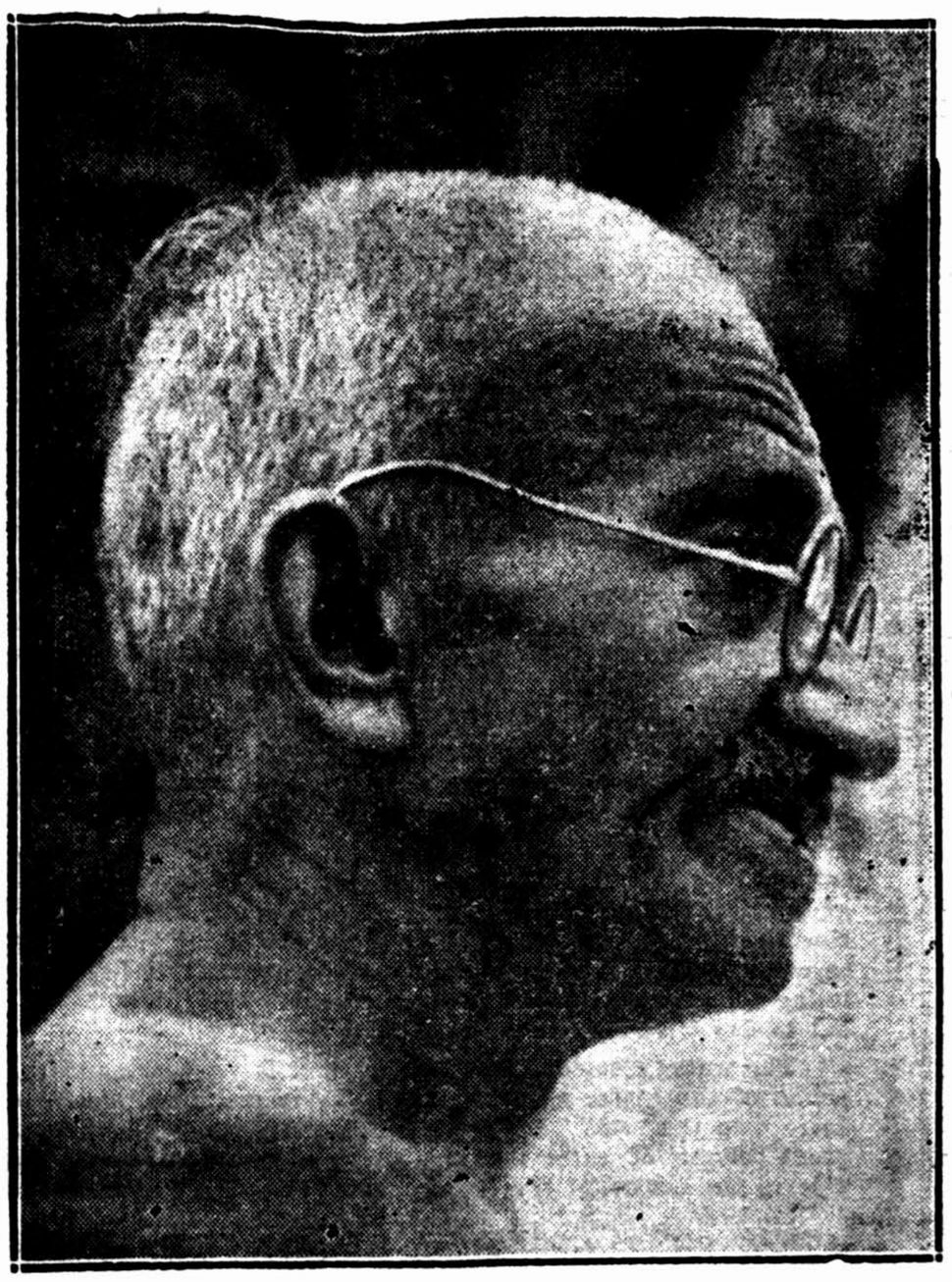
George Joseph

"If the world teacher or Jagadguru is reincarnating himself, he has already done so in the person of the saint of Sabarmati. Mahatma Gandhi is truly the reincarnation of Jesus".

* * * *

Maulana Mahomed Ali

"Who can deny that this man is the greatest living soul on earth"?



Marmaduke Pickthall

"A saint in truth.

* * * *

APHORISMS OF MAHATMA GANDHI

The following are extracts from the writing and speeches of Mahatma Gandhi.

TOTAL PROHIBITION.

Under every system of Government total prohibition, so far as I can see, will be insisted upon by the nation.

SWADESHI.

Swadeshi is a religious discipline to be undergone in utter disregard of the physical discomforts it may cause to individuals.

TRUTH ABOUT N. C.O.

Non-co-operation is not a movement of brag, bluster or bluff. It is a test of our sincerity. It requires silent and solid self-sacrifice. It challenges our honesty and our capacity for national work. It is a movement that aims at translating ideas into action.

NO HATRED

The English people should believe me when I say that, if it falls to my lot to fight them, I will be engaged in the fight never out of hatred, but surely out of love, even as I have fought some of my dearest relations.

ESSENTIAL OF SERVICE.

A life of service must be one of humility. True humility means most strenuous and constant endeavour entirely directed to the service of humanity

MY GOAL.

My goal is friendship with the world and I can combine the greatest love with the greatest opposition to wrong.

WHAT IS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Disobedience to be civil must be sincere, respectful, restrained, never defiant, must be based upon some well-understood principles, must not be capricious and

(Continued On Page 51)

"THE FREEDOM-DAY"

(In the deepest of my dream
I was.)
In the midst of scenes

Of Joyous screams
The Flag was flown
Flowers were thrown

In the midst of cries
Of joyous 'Jais'

Our freedom known
With trumpets blown

To the world was known
India was Indians' own

(Pleasant dreams last not long,
Alas!)

V. S. RATNA.

HAILE SELASSIE'S LONG FIGHT

Haile Selassie spoke of the critical international situation in an address to 100 disabled soldiers and nurses at Hampton Court in mail week.

"You gave yourselves in order that the nations might at long last cease to behave like wild beasts," he said. "The road you went out to seek has been found. What is lacking is the goodwill to follow that road, which is the League of Nations.

"My people, whom I led along that road, are still fighting to gain their independence and to vindicate the sanctity of treaties and the Covenant of the League."

COLDS ARE CONTAGIOUS—
I TELL MY PATIENTS
TO AVOID THEM
BY USING
Mistol
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

The War Which Bred 17 More Wars!

IT is an awful tragedy—memory of the last War. We were told that Britain entered the War because she wanted to rule out future wars. Poor old Wilson of the United States was the only victim to this make-believe. He at once formulated his famous fourteen points and persuaded Uncle Sam to break away from his customary indifference. The Allies won the war.

Then we had the armistice. It was followed by the Treaty of Versailles

This "peace" treaty has proved to be the germ of mighty little wars—as many as seventeen within the last eighteen years. We may yet have the eighteenth before the Armistice anniversary, 1938.

Lloyd George made the first blunder. Intoxicated by victory, he sounded a false note. He promised the British electors that he would have the Kaiser tried for high treason. He knew its impossibility. But he wanted to be England's Premier for another term.

Clemanceau followed Lloyd George's footsteps. Forgetting his obligations to Wilson's fourteen points, he naively told the other international delegates in a vein of contempt:

"GOD GAVE US ONLY TEN COMMANDMENTS. HERE IS WILSON THREATENING US WITH FOURTEEN"!

And the victor nations fell a victim to this brilliant, if a trifle foolish, piece of misplaced humour. Versailles bred the germs of new wars. Poor, old Wilson went back disappointed. He had to eat the humble pie.

Truly, Chamberlain's policy of vacillation is but the logical result of Lloyd George's great folly.

The Sino-Japanese War is the seventeenth.

The sixteenth—the War in Spain is still being fought.

The eighteenth may break out any day and leave the world to the tender mercies of Hitler and Mussolini.

The Armistice Of 1919 And After

(BY HISTORICUS)

The following list will convince the reader how futile were the heavy sacrifices consequent on the Great War which was heralded to be a War to end Wars!

Hardly was the ink dry on the Armistice paper when in 1918-19, a bitter war ensued in Galicia. The Poles and the Ikranians fought like wild dogs, the control of Eastern Galicia being the subject of dispute. The War ended because the disputed area was "awarded" to Poland.

Anglo-Irish Conflict

Good, old Lloyd George's "steel frame" policy bred a bloody war on the Irish soil in 1919-21. The historic battle between the "Black and Tans" and the Republicans is still fresh in public memory.

In the very year of the Armistice, which we are asked to observe with all solemnity with a two minutes' silence and prayer, Red Russians crushed the White Russians. Admiral Colchak led the latter in Siberia while General Denikin led the forces in the Southern territory. In Estonia, the forces were led by Yudenick. The irony of it was that the same allies, who are to-day betraying Czechoslovakia, supported them!

1919-22 witnessed a series of little wars in the Riff country of Morocco.

Between 1919 and 1926, Ibn Saud and King Hussein waged war against each another in Arabia. Poor Hussein lost his throne. Politics of this War are known to India.

In 1920, Russia—the ideal of our socialist friends—launched an attack on Poland and threatened to storm Warsaw. Russians were routed.

The Turko-Armenian Wars are too well known to Indian politicians to need mention.

Between 1920 and 1926, we witnessed warfare among rival generals and armies in China.

Turco-Greek War

Asia Minor was the scene of another bloody war in 1921-22. The Greeks invaded Asia Minor and got defeated by the Turks. Smyrna suffered the same fate as the Belgian city during the Great War. Thousands were massacred, the damage to property being estimated at £50 millions!

The Druce Rebellion in Syria was one of the scenes of 1925.

Considerable loss of life ensued as a result of the long-drawn war, which the League could not suppress in 1925-35, the centre being South America. Rival claims to Gran Chako bred one of the longest wars between Bolivia and Paraguay.

China went through another series of little wars between 1926 and 1928 and finally emerged into a republic.

The Manchurian War of 1931-32 was the first big blunder of the League of Nations. Japan, an "original member" of the League of Nations made an attack on Manchuria, drove out the Emperor, in whose place the "land of the Rising Sun" set up a puppet. Japan has been since ruling Manchuria.

Again in Shanghai in 1932, bitter war was waged between the Chinese and the Japanese. Losses to that City alone mounted up to over £17 millions!

Rape Of Abyssinia

The Japanese example was a source of inspiration to Mussolini was defied the League by invading Abyssinia in 1935-36

The Spanish War which began in 1936 is still continuing.

The Sino-Japanese conflict of 1937 has yet to be decided.

These make seventeen. The eighteenth threatens to leap down any day, any hour!

ODD SPOTS

The Great Geyser

To the north-east of Reikjavik, the capital of Iceland, there exists the Great Geyser, the most famous of its kind in the world. At the top of a small hill there is a flat basin with a tube in the centre. When quiescent this basin and tube can be entered and examined, and there is no sign of any activity. But every few hours, and sometimes twice in an hour, a distant rumbling can be heard, as of underground thunder. Then suddenly the tube and basin fill with water, and shooting up in successive jets, the Great Geyser is seen in all its beauty.

The eruption lasts for about six minutes, but, unlike other geysers the Great Geyser cannot be timed to a second. It has been known to give no "performance" for several days.

How long this geyser has been working cannot be ascertained. It is known that it was in existence in the early part of the 15th century, but as other geysers have appeared during the last century, it is thought that the Great Geyser may be comparatively new, as history goes. It appears to be slowly losing force. Some years ago it shot up to a height of 360 ft., but to-day it rarely reaches more than 100 ft.

The water ejected is not boiling, but is very hot, and the action of the geyser is attributed to the formation of steam in fissures in the rock. This bursts forth at intervals flinging the great column of water into the air as it escapes through the pipe in the centre of the basin.

CHILD SOLD IN ENGLAND FOR £1

Parents Say They Were "Short Of Money"

An allegation that parents had sold a child to hawkers for £1 was made at the court at Aberayron, when Inspector Jenkins, Aberystwyth, representing the N.S.P.C.C., summoned Benjamin Thomas and his wife Hannah Thomas for neglecting a seven-year-old boy.

Mr. Reginald Edwards, Aberystwyth, prosecuting had there had been differences between the husband and wife chiefly because the woman had two illegitimate children, one being the boy in the case. On August 6 Mary Hobson, wife of a travelling hawker, called and as a result the boy was delivered to the Hobsons for one pound, the money being shared between the husband and wife. The Hobson's Mr. Edwads said, occupied a dwelling that was totally unfit for human habitation.

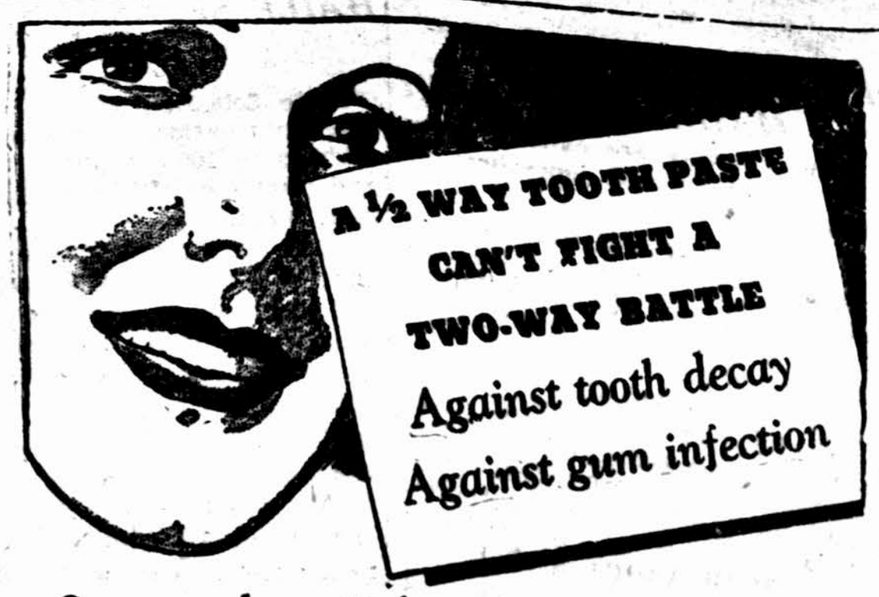
The male defendant said he did not know that anything wrong was done. He added that the pound was used to get food as they were short of money.

Describing their action as callous, the Bench bound the two defendants over for £5 for two years.

"WE WILL NOT FIGHT"

"We will not fight.
And all the world in strife
Shall not deter us in our march
toward everlasting peace.
Our youths shall not be reared
to die—
To sprawl in some far land
And numbly feel their lives flow
out a shrapnel wound.
Or hang like flies on barbed entanglements, begging for
death—
This shall not be!"

But silently, toy soldiers march
across a dime-store counter.
Forming ranks between grim
rows
Of dugouts, anti-aircraft guns.
And shining field artillery
That rakes a fabricated no-man's land
(THE LATEST THING, TEN CENTS!)
And little boys stand by.
Fingering dimes,
Avidly staring,
Making up their minds.
(William Blakey in The New Hampshire Student Writer).



One enemy, decay, attacks your teeth. Another, Pyorrhea, threatens your gums; it is so prevalent that 4 out of 5 people over 40 suffer from it. A half-way toothpaste cannot protect you from both. So, why use a half-way toothpaste when FORHAN'S is specially compounded to keep teeth brilliantly white, gums sound and healthy?

A special ingredient, a famous astringent, in Forhan's, safeguards your gums against Pyorrhea. Forhan's, a double-acting toothpaste, keeps teeth delightfully clean, and gums firm and sound. Use Forhan's daily. Buy a tube now!

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THE OM MANDLI

Strange Sindhi Socio-Religious Movement Which Enjoins Celibacy On Wives

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN SINDH).

ARE the wives of Hyderabad (Sind) on strike? This question which was splashed in all the newspapers of the world, has focussed public attention on the "Om Mandli" of Hyderabad, which claims to be a new women's movement, based on the teaching of the Gita ("The Song Celestial") with the central doctrine, "Man Know Thyself". Dada Lekhraj, the "messiah" of new Sind, who is being described as an "Avtar of Krishna", is like the other religious teachers, the victim of persecution at the hands of his community men who, apprehending disruption of family life and extinction of society by the vow of "celibacy," on the part of women, resorted to picketing the Om Mandli, with the result that criminal proceedings under Section 107 C.P.C. are pending in the court of the City Magistrate against the founder and four other members of the Mandli, besides the picketers.

The mystery of this Mandli has set a tantalising problem to the local authorities. "Dada" Lekhraj Khubchand Kirpalani, a retired businessman, at the instance of his Guru, sacrificed his entire savings amounting to four lakhs, and formed a trust called the Om Mandli with the object of giving "Gyan" or true knowledge to women, who will impart this knowledge to others.

Om Radhi, the president, is assisted by a committee of women in the management of the affairs of the Institution, which holds daily 'Satsangs' or religious discourses, followed by 'Bhajans' to inculcate the idea that God does not hide in temples or is not the sole monopoly of religion-mongers.

The women of the Bhaibund (commercial) community of Hyderabad, frequently resort to religious teachers who are often of questionable character and this institution is, therefore, intended to wean them away from undesirable environments. A sewing class is held to enable destitute members to earn their living; others learn painting, embroidery, etc.

Emphasis is laid on the acquirement of 'Gyan' (true knowledge) before entering into married life. To ensure maximum benefits, the women are asked to impart this 'Gyan' to their husbands so that the foundation for a better and reformed society may be laid.

Wives On Strike

It is this aspect of the Mandli that has given rise to a lot of opposition from the community who allege that the wives have gone on strike! Three applications have been received by the Panchayat from disappointed husbands for permission to remarry. The spread of the cult of the Om Mandli has, therefore, the sequel of making bigamous marriages the order of the day. Enquiries made in this connection show that the three cases which came under notice refer to sickly wives who have been married since 15 years, who have already contributed their legitimate share to the growth of the world population, and whose further activity thereanent is considered detrimental to their life and physical well-being. At any rate it is officially stated that celibacy is not the 'sine qua non' of membership of the Mandli.

It is also learnt that rifts in the families mentioned were already present even before the advent of the Mandli, which gives freedom to members to act as they like in their daily life. It is being asked how an "Avatar of Krishna," who himself had 16,000 wives, can enjoin celibacy as a basic principle.

Another allegation against the Mandli is that the women desert their husbands, home and children, in their desire to reserve a berth for themselves in heaven. What is the reason for unhappy homes? The Bhaibund community, whose total population is 60,000, are businessmen. 12,000 males are engaged in trade outside India in all parts of the world; they remain absent from home for a period of three to five years at a stretch, hardly enjoying six months' rest at home.

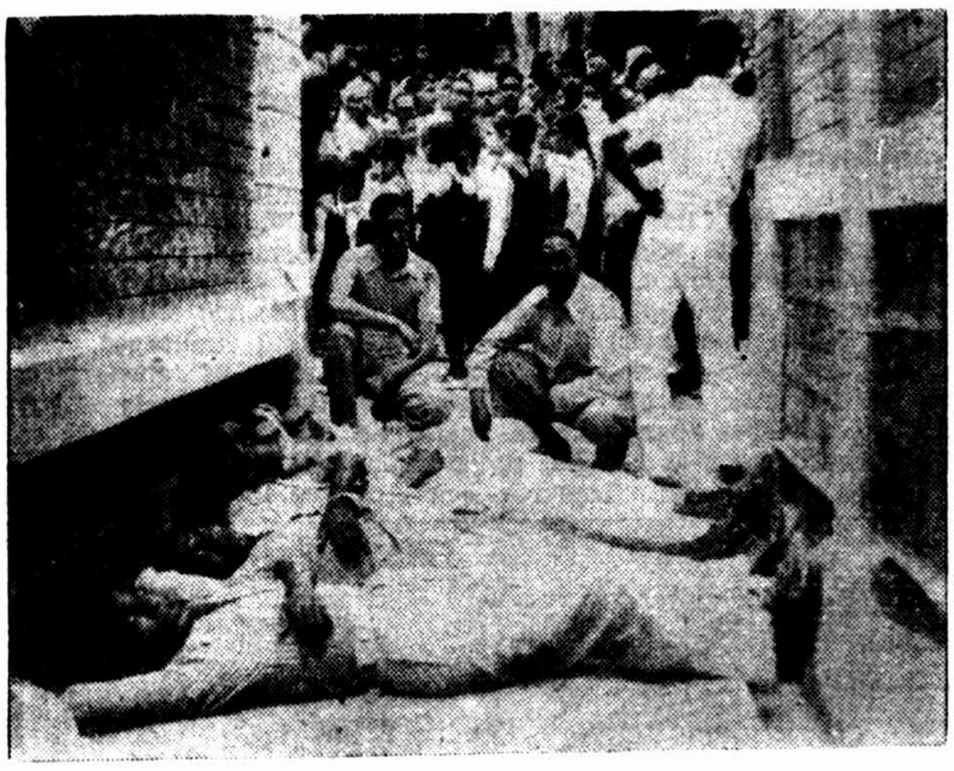
The "Trance" into which the Om Mandli members go in the course of the "Satsangs," is considered to be the effect of some "black magic" of Dada Lekhraj. Merely on this account, he should be deported as "a public enemy No. 1", "a social menace," was the substance of a monster petition sent to the Government. Dada Lekhraj, however, remains calm and serene, remarking that martyrdom and persecution are inseparable. "Let 'Agyanis' (unenlightened) do what they like. They can get 'Gyan only in due course," he says.

Mob Attack On Headquarters

Similar to the fall of the Bastille was the fall of the Om Mandli's building on 21st June, when a mob 1,000 strong surrounded it and mobbed it, damaging the building and property. The scene was, therefore shifted to the Om Nivas, a branch of the Mandli, where besides the regular teaching of the school classes, the "Satsangs" and the industrial and other activities of the Mandli were transferred. The oppositionists followed there, too, and started picketing, which was in the first instance with folded hands, later became aggressive, by the formation of a human wall, which finally developed into a human floor.

Crowds swelling day by day, breach of peace was imminent.

(Continued On Page 52)



Aggressive picketing of Om Nivas by some male members of the community.

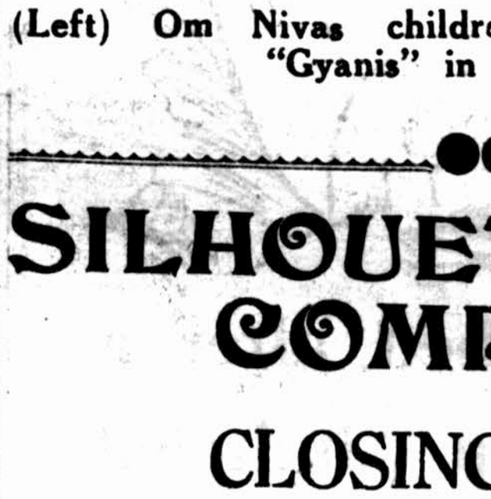
(Left) Om Nivas children, (Right) The Young "Gyanis" in meditation.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

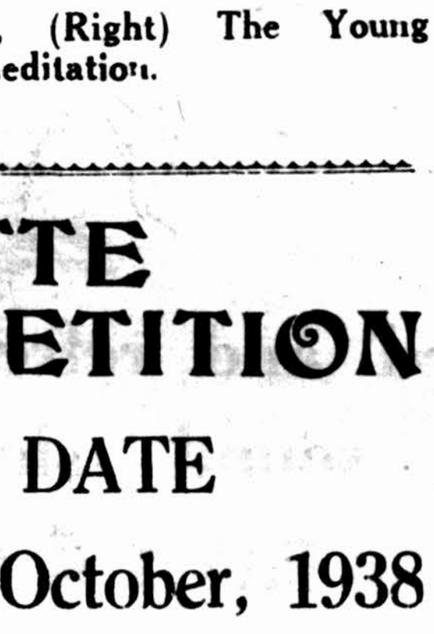
CLOSING DATE

Wednesday, 5th October, 1938

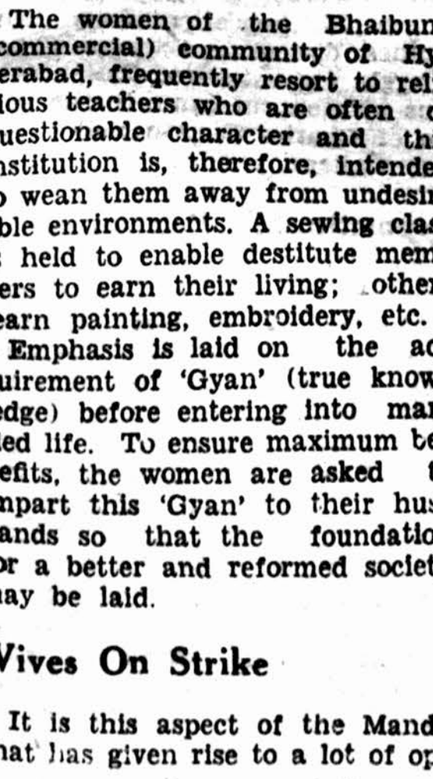
(See Pages 28 and 29)



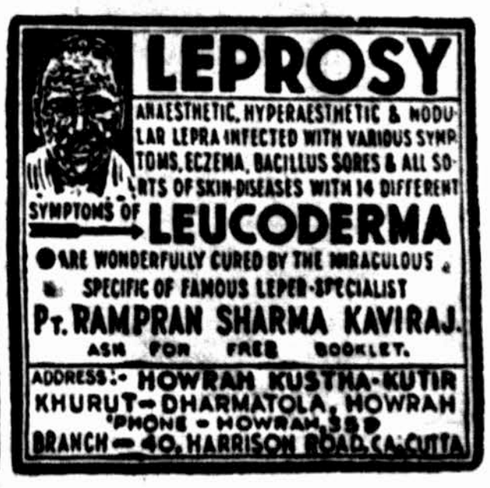
"Sewadharis" (Managing Committee) of Om Mandli.



"Dada" Lekhraj, founder of Om Mandli.



Things that momentarily thrill you are the spokes that keep the wheel of life spinning.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ADULT EDUCATIONAL SERIES

Evolution: Survival Of The Fittest

By PROSCOS

(Continued from Sunday, 11th Sept).

UNDER the patronage of the King of France, in the midst of court pleasures and pastimes, Georges Bouffon (1739) wrote his essays on natural history; but Bouffon's somewhat inexplicit theories did not give to a careless world a consistent presentation of evolution. Some of his inferences on adaptations and the origination of organisms have proved correct. The grandfather of Charles Darwin, Goethe, and others were struck by the similarities of living things. A debate between Cuvier and Hilane when Goethe was eighty stirred the attention of all Europe. Cuvier knew more than any other person about the structure of living things, and together with Von Baer and Agassy, he was an anti-evolutionist.

Transformism

At first, it was not evolution that attracted the scientist, but an inquisitiveness about the possible change of one species into another which was called Transformism, a process which seems to be characteristic of all living things. The first attempt to explain Transformism is credited to the French Naturalist Lamarck (1744-1829). He believed that transformism was due to the attempt of Life to adapt itself to surrounding conditions. Thus organs most used by living things develop the most, like the foot or the hand. The greatest contribution of Lamarck is the theory that acquired characters are inherited. He gathered a wide range of facts which he obtained from direct observation and challenged the anti-evolutionism of Cuvier. He advocated the first theory of descent and was responsible for spreading the ideas of transformism as a step towards the growth of evolutionist ideas in a comprehensive manner.

Lamarck's Dictum

I. Lamarck's four laws of evolution were stated by him as follows:-

1. Life, through its own forces, continually tends to increase the volume of everybody which possesses it, and it increases the size of its parts, up to a certain limit determined by life itself.

2. The production of a new organ in an animal body results from a new need supervening and continuing to make itself felt, and from a new activity which this need arouses and maintains.

3. The development of organs and their functional capacities are constantly in ratio to the use which they receive.

4. Everything which has been acquired, impressed upon, or changed in the organisation of individuals during the course of their life is preserved by generation and transmitted to the offspring of those which have undergone these changes.

II. Malthus, between 1766 and 1834 propounded his population theory. He lived in a prolific age and therefore postulated that population was growing faster than food-supply and there was a danger of starvation threatening the human race. He suggested that population should be restricted by late marriages, and continence, in order to escape nature's revenge for men's prolificity in famines, disease and war. The struggle for existence that Malthus pointed out came to the notice of Charles Darwin and Graham Wallace.

Opposition To Darwinism

III. In the middle of the nineteenth century, it was possible for Darwin "to formulate the process of organic transformation in terms that appealed to the common sense." His dynamic energy stimulated a new spirit of research. Darwinism offered a simple explanation for transformation, and to make the explanation more scientific, there was a further search for facts. Mendel, Uris in Holland, Correns in Germany and Tschemak in Austria worked ceaselessly on heredity.

The violent and historic opposition to Darwinism is well-known. The evolution of species was not palatable to the believers in special creation. It injured the vanity of the church to be told that they were not the sole fondlings on the lap of God. Virchow, the founder of scientific pathology, attacked Darwin and prophesied that the acceptance of his heretic and blasphemous doctrines would lead to socialism. Fear and alarm of vested interests threatened to trample science under their feet. The attack on Darwin yet continues on the ground that materialistic evolution of Marx in the wake of Darwin led to disastrous results like the Russian terror and was responsible for the suicide of Marx's daughter. Darwinism is often declared by holy lips to be akin to animalism, gross egotism, and there is the famous case of the two collegians who murdered a young boy be-

(Continued on Page 49)

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PILLARS OF INDIAN JOURNALISM—I

FROM STRUGGLING POVERTY TO LEADERSHIP IN JOURNALISM

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani

ROMANCE OF AN EDITOR'S CAREER

(BY M. S. M. SHARMA.)

C. Y. Chintamani has been justly described as the Scott of Indian journalism.

I would go a little further. Chintamani is more. He is the quintessence of Scott, Nevinson and Stead combined!

He is not just an editor, a mere journalist doing hack work for the sake of eking out a livelihood. By his lifework and character, Chintamani has verily become a lesson to the struggling entrant into the profession.

It is true that journalism in India is beset with difficulties and trials. It often drives its votaries to starvation. There is not a single professional journalist who, when thrown into the distinguished company of Sir Mahomed Ali Khan, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Sir K. V. Reddy and Sir Dhanjibhoy Cooper, thanks to the vagaries of the profession, would not express a desire to change his profession for good. But, it is equally true to say that, when an opportunity does present itself, the professional journalist finds himself in a blue funk and decides to go back to his jealous mistress! Despite its exacting nature, journalism has some charms about it, some attraction which you do not find on the Stock Exchange, no, not even on the Poona Turf! The knowledge that the bailiff is closely at your heels does not deter a journalist from enjoying the best society. You may shake hands with a Minister—I do not mean of the Church—with impunity, maybe with condecension. Now, show me another profession with equal, if not better, prospects, and I shall divorce the profession the next day.

The mentally sketchy girl-friend says she hates to go in swimming in the rain because she gets so wet.

The glamour for this profession is not to be counted in terms of money. It has a dignity, all its own. That was the most eloquent message to the adventurer in journalism given by one of its votaries—the subject of this brief sketch.

You have only to study Chintamani's life to be convinced of my seeming assertion. Take, for instance, his brief editorship of the now defunct "The Indian Daily Mail". When Mr. Holsinger severed his connection with that paper, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, the millionaire proprietor of the paper, invited Mr. Chintamani to take up the editorship. Chintamani was unwilling. But, pressure was brought to bear upon him, and he finally agreed to take over the editorship of "The Daily Mail" for a mere three months for a consideration of Rs. 10,000!

Within a day or two, however, he resigned his editorship. Petit did not realise the stuff of which Chintamani had been made. He interfered. The matter was a trivial one. But to one like Chintamani, to whom journalism was not a mere source of livelihood but a demi-goddess, this interference was intolerable. So, he threw out his much advertised editorship.

This incident by itself is nothing. It is a matter of every day occurrence. At least it used to be in those days.

Chintamani was staying in the Taj Mahal Hotel. Even as he was packing up his things to go back to Allahabad, he received a letter from Mr. Petit. Mr. Chintamani opened the letter and discovered it contained a cheque for a mere ten thousand! One would think that Chintamani would have grabbed at it. There was still time to cash the cheque before he caught his train for Allahabad.

Instead of taking the cheque, he just returned it to the sender. Poor Petit was flabergasted. He did not realise the truth of the return of his cheque until after half an hour had passed! He simply could not conceive of a man throwing away the not inconsiderable amount of ten thousand. And that man was Chintamani who had not saved a pie, although he had been editor of one of the biggest papers in India and then was a Minister of State! Petit simply could not believe his eyes.

I had myself the occasion once to confront Chintamani with this incident. It was in Calcutta during the All-India Liberal Federation in 1933 or soon after. Chintamani just smiled and said:

"Oh, it is nothing, I do not make much of it"!

"But, Mr. Chintamani, have you saved money at least since"? I asked.

"No professional journalist ever does", was all he would say And, he put a lid on further reference to this subject!

There, in a nutshell, you have an inkling into the character of the man

Entirely Self-Made Man

Chintamani's rise up the ladder of the journalistic profession was, by no means, meteoric. It was not due to chance or luck. Such incidents in the profession are rare, few and far between and only emphasise the rule. His rise was the logical result of his hard work.

Admittedly, Chintamani's life and life-work as an editor may be said to be a romance. He was just an unknown mofussil correspondent or reporter and had to struggle for his existence. He worked hard. The hard work and the grindmill have given us Chintamani—the idol and the ideal of the struggling journalist in the profession.

Every inch of him he is a self-made man. Not a recommendation helped him to rise above the struggles of life. A gallant fighter in public life, he showed early signs of his strength of purpose. He fought poverty, he fought discouragement, for wiseacres laughed at him for courting what they said was certain failure

Talking of those early days of his, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya once told me in Delhi:

C. Y. Chintamani.

"We of the United Provinces would have lost a jewel if Chintamani had fallen a victim to those who urged him in those days to take up service in the Vizianagaram Samasthanam."

On another occasion, I was able to cajole Mr. Chintamani into speaking of his past. It was opposite the Victoria Memorial on the Calcutta "maidan." So far as I can remember, the following represents more or less what Chintamani himself said on that occasion:

"In those days I was just a penniless young man. I was utterly unknown. My salary as a newspaper reporter was Rs. 35 per mensem".

And, Chintamani desired to attend the Lahore Congress. That was exactly thirty-eight years ago.

"It was one of those reckless enterprises", commented some one on the occasion

But then, genius—unbending uncompromising genius—found willing helpers. It always does. And, Chintamani, who had gone to Delhi on borrowed money, impressed three of our giants of those days—Bhupendra Nath Basu, Surendra Nath Banerjea and G. Subramanya Iyer. The last named gentleman was the founder and editor of "The Hindu", of which Chintamani, like Natarajan, was an ornament in those early days.

Reporting Profession

When I heard that Chintamani

(Continued on page 55)

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THE FIVE GANDHIS

A Story Of The Gandhi Week

(BY M. K. VENKATRAMAN.)

WE all laughed at it to our hearts' content: myself, Suku or Sukumar Rao, journalist Cunchithapatham, "Doctor" Venkatrao and teacher Gururao Hanmantrao Kop. Of course, we had been treated on many mornings before this to more amusing patter by little plumpy six-year-old Sharada, the daughter of our friend the hotel proprietor. But that morning she excelled even herself.

With her agreeable smile issuing out of toothless lips, in between learning her "Engish lessons" from Suku, she used to patter and patter away, as only girls could. She would talk of what she liked to eat, wear or see; what her friends said, wore or spoke in school—an infinite range of child-gossip entertaining after the early morning coffee in Suku's room.

Sometimes Suku would talk to her of her would-be husband whom she was going to marry in the future. What would she like him to be? Yes, she was very free with Suku with her ideas about her would-be lord. She wanted an agreeable-looking fair one, well educated. Suku teased her that she was going to get only a black nigger with no education but with pots of money. She would make a wry face and laugh. She did not want a bag of money for husband! No, not she!

It was only a few days ago that she had retailed to us the story of the beautiful Princess Damayanti she had learnt from school. Damayanti, she told us, was a Princess surpassingly beautiful, there was none like her on earth or in heaven that all the gods were mad to have her as their consort. But, her heart was set on a very brave and noble Prince, King Nala, whom she was determined to marry. She had refused the suit of the gods Indra, Varuna, Vayu and Shani who had proposed to her through emissaries.

At this distance of time, after nearly six years, I can still distinctly recall her toothless chuckle when she proceeded to relate how the four gods were foiled by Damayanti in an ingenious plan struck by the former to win her by wile, if not by fair means. It was amusing to watch her childish face assume a serious air, preparatory to unmask, for our information, the villainy of the gods with as much gusto as would a new Police Prosecutor in a Magistrate's court in revealing an inter-provincial crime of some magnitude. In short, she told us that a "Swayamwara" was arranged for Damayanti: a gathering of all desirable princes of Hindustan, where she was to pick out the prince of her choice by garlanding him. Many princes had come from far and near, and among them were five similar looking King Nalas, one of them the true King Nala, while the other four were the disappointed gods who had assumed the form of Nala by their supernatural powers as they knew that the Princess was partial to Nala. Princess Damayanti was non-plussed. But, observing that the feet of four of the Nalas did not touch the earth she decided they were the impersonations of the gods, who alone could not tread the earth. She garlanded the fifth and the true Nala amidst cheers from the assembly of princes.

Every morning she would come with a fresh story retailed by her teacher Miss Mehta, her history teacher Miss Kantawalla or her Head Mistress Mrs. Morarjee—she was studying in a Gujarathi school, although she hailed from Mangalore. And every time her stories were agreeable to hear

That particular morning in that room in the hotel all of us were not so keen on hearing her early morning patter. For, the time was the end of the second Round Table Conference when the iron Viceroy, Willingdon, had come to India to clap in jail all the Congress leaders and was about to incarcerate Gandhiji, who had arrived in Bombay only the previous day after his defeat in the second Round Table Conference. This era of repression, coming as it did after successful periods of Civil Disobedience, had wrought up all our minds. Everybody in Bombay was under a suspense under the imminent shadow of the dark cloud which was to descend over the country following the arrest of Gandhiji, expected any moment.

Some expected he would be arrested during his voyage from England to India, while others anticipated he might be arrested on his landing in Bombay. But, he had safely landed without being arrested, was received with popular enthusiasm and had spent more than a day at Gamdevi in Bombay. The mind of everybody was worked up and everywhere the talk was Gandhiji's impending arrest, which was expected any moment.

We had just finished reading the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" and were assured that Mahatmaji was still free. But, we were all discussing how long it would be before he would be snatched away by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

It was at this juncture that little Sharada glided in with a face full of as much concern as ourselves. Suddenly the air of suspense in the room changed when Suku burst out cheering" "Hullo, here comes our Sharada." All of us turned towards her, hardly imagining that her childish mind would be occupied by the same topic as was agitating our minds. Strangely enough it was so. Not only little Sharada, but her whole school had been full of it. She advanced to the empty chair in front of Suku's table with an air as if she was going to impart some news of great importance

Journalist Cunchithapatham craned his head forward while all of us were just curious. Sharada commenced:" Do you know Gandhiji has not been arrested?" We felt reassured by this confirmation of Sharada of what the newspapers said! Just to tease her we interjected. 'Is it so? We never knew it: How strange: What then!" We kidded her.

We were not, however, prepared for her next question. "Do you know why he has not yet been arrested?" Yes, Sharada was going to tell us why. She had this piece of news from her companions at school.

We were all curious. Sharada pursed her lips and said that in fact the Police Commissioner had gone yesterday with a warrant for the arrest of Gandhiji at Mani Bhuvan, Gamdevi. But, he returned without arresting Mahatmaji. Did we know why? No? When the Commissioner went to Mani Bhuvan with the warrant, he saw there, not one Gandhiji in one loin cloth but five, five Gandhijis each resembling the other in every detail, whereas he had a warrant for the arrest of only one. So that was why!

Now do you know? At that the whole room burst into laughter. Poor Sharada ran away unable to divine the cause of this mirth. Five Gandhijis, five toothless, baldheaded Mahatmajis in loin cloth, five Gandhijis indeed! Yes. Were there not five King Nalas!

(THE END.)

"SCANDAL—LIVE IT DOWN"

(By Jehangir Ruttonji Screwvalla.)

The name of the author of this beautiful poem is unknown to the world uptil now:—

Should envious tongues some malice frame,
To soil and tarnish your good name,
Live it down!

Grow not disheartend; 'tis the lot
Of all men, whether good or not:
Live it down!
Rail not in answer, but be calm;
For silence yields a rapid balm:
Live it down!

Go not among your friends and say,
Evil hath fallen on my way:
Live it down!
Far better thus yourself alone
To suffer, than with friends bemoan
The trouble that is all your own:
Live it down!

What though men evil call your good!
So Christ himself, misunderstood,
Was nail'd unto a cross of wood!
And now shall you, for lesser pain,
Your inmost soul for ever stain,
By rendering evil back again?
Live it down!

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BOMBAY BLOSSOMS

EX-KING EDWARD'S LESSON TO INDIA—HAS THE CONGRESS FAILED IN SECURING LIBERTY FOR THE SUBJECT?—IN QUEST OF INTERCOMMUNAL AMITY AND UNDERSTANDING

By 'BYSTANDER'

STRANGELY enough, the possibility or otherwise of the Duke of Windsor's return to the land of his birth could appear to have created greater interest and speculation in Bombay than in England. It is not a matter for surprise. Czechoslovakia, or what it was, and Chamberlain's great betrayal have helped the Britisher to forget his ex-King.

* * * *

A special report in "The Bombay Chronicle stated the other day that ex-King Edward was anxious to return to Britain to place his services at the disposal of his King. The report added that the King was in communication with Downing Street and Whitehall.

* * * *

We heard no more about it. What was the King's request to his Ministers? Did they consider the matter? If so, what was their decision? These and other things have caught the imagination of the average man in the Bombay street

* * * *

The fact that the King could not be decide the matter for himself, but had to refer it to his constitutional ministers raises an issue of no ordinary significance to this country. Whose is the voice that should direct the destinies of the nation ----the voice of the King or his representative or representatives on the one hand; or the voice of the people through their elected spokesmen?

* * * *

Lord Zetland may find it convenient to forget that what is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose as well. But it is the assertion of the principle that is the underlying feature of the Congress battle against Federation.

* * * *

Now, look if you want squarely and boldly into facts. Admittedly, Edward was the idol of his people till Baldwin denounced him. By virtues of the powers vested in him by the British democracy, Baldwin proved to be another Simon de Montfort. He constituted himself --- and very successfully and without dispute --- a King breaker and a King Maker! He even managed to banish the King for whom he professed loyalty and affection till the previous day! That was, and is, democracy. The ex-King must get the Prime Minister's permission to return to what was his realm in theory and in fact.

* * * *

But, where this theory of convention in constitution is sought to be denied us is here. The Congress got elected to the legislatures, one of the issues being Federation. The Congress denounced it. It was not, and is not, opposed to federation as such, but to that hybrid type sought to be forced on us. The democracy created by the Government of India Act (1935) backed the Congress.

* * * *

One would have thought that a British democracy, which would assert its rights to dictate to its King even in respect of his personal affairs, would recognise a more moderate right (if not with a capital 'R') to a democracy of its own creation. But, no, the wiseacres of Whitehall are propounding a new theory. It does not matter to them if their new (un) wisdom is a piece of indefensible absurdity. They are, indeed, trying to show that "you can have the cake and eat it too." You may have it quite the other way round. if it pleases you!

* * * *

Without his being aware of it, the Duke of Windsor has become quite a big hero in the eyes of the Indian politician. It is not so much his heavy sacrifice in quest of love as the emphasis his sacrifice has made on the inevitability of bowing to a democracy.

* * * *

Has The Congress Failed?

Self-deluded critics would have it that the Congress has failed in asserting true democratic principles. Other uncharitable folks assert that the Congress as an administrative unit is a failure. Now, both these two kinds of critics are wrong. The truth is that the Congress has not even had an opportunity to prove a failure. It is too early yet to assess at its true worth the Congress in office and power.

* * * *

It is a pity, nevertheless it is a fact, that some are determined to make the Congress administration a failure. It almost looks as if they would be disappointed if the Congress Governments proved a success. This mentality is all right for those who would not have India take the royal road to constitutional and ordered freedom, but what of those who swear by India's Rights and Privileges?

* * * *

If only for the successful prohibition enforcement, the Congress has more than justified its existence. Have we forgotten that only five years ago we were told by our tutors that without liquor revenue the administration would collapse? Congress Government have sacrificed this unholy revenue—at any rate a considerable portion of it—and yet they are going on.

* * * *

Nor is this all! Reports from Salem indicate that crime has decreased. We are told also that many a poor woman blesses the Congress for saving her family from utter ruin and disruption. The villager who spent all his money on drinks and then had to borrow from the marwari has now enough money to look after his own needs and to save something to boot for the rainy day.

* * * *

And then, they are talking of the reign of terror in Congress Provinces. They apparently know not what they are talking. I would ask these candid critics to go to Bengal for a moment and indulge in the unprofitable game of heaping abuses on the devoted head of my good, old friend, Mr. Fazlul Huq. They will find that Mr. Huq will not tolerate it, for the policy of the non-Congress Government of Bengal is that any criticism of a Minister and his action and policies amounts to sedition

* * * *

Now, what is the order of the day in Congress Provinces? Thanks to the liberal interpretation, by the Congress High Command, of the principle of Section 124 (A) of the Indian Penal Code, you can indulge in a personal attack of say Kher or Munshi, and cry yourself hoarse, but you will be unlikely to be prosecuted for sedition unless, of course, you made an appeal to violence. Is this denial of Civil Liberty?

* * * *

And then, we have to remember one thing. We must compare and contrast the previous administration with the present. Do we? We ought to, but we do not. A little analysis will show that, by proper co-operation with the Congress Government, we can still establish that absolute civil liberty for which we yearn.

* * *

Communal Unity

A good deal of natural emphasis was laid recently at the Delhi meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on the need for communal unity in the land. It was a move in the right direction. One member went so far as to assert that no office-bearer in the Congress Organisation should have anything to do with a purely communal body like the Muslim League or the Hindu Sabha.

* * * *

It will be remembered that, at the time when he inaugurated the now defunct Muslim Nationalist Party in Lucknow, of which my friend Mr. Khalique Uzuman Chowdhury was a brilliant ornament. the late Dr. Mokhtar Ahmed Ansari insisted that no member of the party should have anything to do with a purely communal association. Unfortunately, this rule was honoured more in the breach than in an observance, the only honourable exceptions being Ansari himself and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad

* * * *

The Congress has tried many means to bring about inter-communal unity. It seems to me that a particular method advocated by the late Sir Dinshaw Wacha may yet be tried, in Bombay at least if not in other provinces. as an experimental measure. Writing to "The Bombay Chronicle" many years ago, when some of us were still in the cradle and others in our mother's womb, this Parsi patriot propounded a formula for cementing inter-communal amity in the city of Bombay.

* * * *

His formula was simple. He suggested that the four important communal festivals of Bombay should, indeed, become civic festivals. Let me explain. Now, we have the Parsi New Year Day, the Hindu New Year Day (Diwali), the Ramzan and the Christian New Year Day. Sir Dinshaw advocated that the celebration of these festivals must not, by any means, be confined to the votaries of the particular religion but extend to all others of whatever denomination.

* * * *

On the Parsi New Year Day, he would have Parsis entertain all other religionists. Similarly, the Hindu and the Christian will follow suit. The "Ramzan" will, in this order, become a Bombay festival instead of, as it is now, a purely Mahomedan festival.

* * * *

A regular programme is not so difficult as it strikes one in the first instance. With the Congress in office and in power and with Mahatma Gandhi happily with us to guide us, an experiment on these lines should be possible.

* * * *

Bombay, The Pioneer

It is gratifying to learn that, consistent with her traditions as the pioneer of industries, Bombay is to be the venue of the industrial conference which will explore the possibilities of inaugurating a national industry for the manufacture of motor cars. It is in the fitness of things that the Congress Governments should take a lead in this respect.

* * * *

Talking of the manufacture of motor cars in this country, one is reminded of an earlier Calcutta experiment. An attempt was made by a Bengali young man to manufacture a purely Swadeshi car. The Calcutta Corporation gave him a subsidy. But the non-Congress Indian and the European elements there objected. Yet, the enterprising young man managed to produce a car. Of course in finish it was not so good as the foreign cars. But then, the young manufacturer had done the pioneering.

* * * *

The first run disclosed some defects, but the Corporation would not give him more money to rectify the defects. And so, what might have proved to be a success was averted or prevented. It is now encouraging to see that Bombay has insured against possible defects. The new Conference will be guided by no less an engineering expert than Sir M. Visveswarayya.

You are no longer are of the younger generation if you think your chief job in life is to keep the home fires burning.

OLD KING COAL STILL REIGNS

For a hundred years the steam engine reigned supreme. Then petrol, electric and Diesel engines launched their attack, and it seemed as though the steam engine would be doomed.

But different news comes from America, where the Society of Civil Engineers has been discussing a new super steam engine that may win back lost prestige from electric-and Diesel-driven locomotives.

Electricity will be used, but the main power will come from a steam driven turbine which generates electricity.

The loco. itself will look much the same as the ordinary steam engine of to-day but its braking power will be nearly doubled.

NEW VITAMINS NOT ALWAYS NEW

Prof. G. R. Cowgill of Yale has recently pointed out that sometimes what are reported as new vitamins may not be really new, but the curative results reported may be due to larger quantities of an old familiar one. Vitamin B, the anti-beri-beri vitamin found in whole grains is a case in point. For sometime scientists went on reporting new vitamins in the natural source, till seven or more vitamins B were reported. At least three of these vitamins, viz., B3, B4, B5, have turned out to be a liberal supply of vitamin B1.

The Garba Dance: Its Social And Religious Aspects

(BY MISS ALICE SIQUEIRA)

A Garba Dance.

THE "Garba" dance is in vogue among the people of Gujarat and Kathiawar. They have this dance in imitation of the goddesses Kalka and Ambayi who are supposed to have danced before the gods. Especially during the feast of the Navaratri, for nine days, there is a light placed in an earthenware-pot bored with holes. This light is not allowed to die out, but is carefully tended lest by dying out it should bring misfortune to the inmates of the house. This feature reminds one of the vestal virgins of Rome who had to attend to the temple fires and keep them burning.

When the Gujarati ladies visit each other, they dance round the fire-pot, after partaking of sweets. Holding each other's hands, they gently trip forwards and backwards forming a circle round the fire-pot. They then bend and almost squat on the carpet, then stand up and turning suddenly backwards widen the circle. Some bear brass pots on their heads and others balance them in their hands. At times they let loose their beautiful long tresses, which tend to slip down from the coils as they dance. They daintily sway their bodies, their feet beating time to the music. It is a dance distinct from the performances of the dancing girls and ladies of the highest rank take part in it. It is taught in all Gujarati schools and forms one of the items of the school concerts.

Like A Fairy Dance

The modern "Garba," however, has become more social than religious. It is introduced on many occasions, for weddings, betrothal ceremonies, birthday celebrations and evening parties. Whenever a few ladies meet, specially the younger ones, they just cannot resist the temptation to dance. So, forming a circle on the carpet, holding each other's hands, they dance, while some lady plays upon the harmonium. What a charming sight it is, and yet how different from the western dance! There is no mingling of the sexes, no keeping up late hours. The costly saries, with borders of gold and silver work, gracefully draped in loose folds, and pinned up over the silk and satin blouses richly embroidered, reminds one of the fairy dance in "The Midsummer Night's Dream." If one desires to see a gorgeous wealth of colours and jewellery, one must attend the "Garba".

Themes Of The Songs

The songs tell of the gods, of national heroes, of the love of youths and maidens, and of the beauty of nature. The movements of the dancers express exactly what they sing and at times the whole song is danced. Whilst western music excites the dancers of a cold climate into activity, Indian music lulls these dancers to sleep. It all seems so easy and natural. But these ladies had to practice for long dull hours, before they attained the graceful poise, so essential in the dance. Every movement, gesture and expression of the face has to suit the theme of the song. The dance itself has to be restrained and yet emotional. For social functions the pots are dispensed with and tambours and sticks are used. The stick dance is called the "Dandya Ras."

LIGHT AND SHADOWS

By S. B. NAYAMPALLY

I have seen the sunrise and the night shadows skunk into oblivion to be followed by the sunset making my heart sad as I see the aura diminish in the clouds of the night. The mystic moon played pranks with my heart and the 'puerile sallies' of my immature brain. I could not place the wise maxim 'From darkness lead us unto light'. The significance of light and shadows meant nothing to me except the morning sunbeams, which woke me from my slumber, in harmony with the sweet songs of birds compared to the ghostly shadows of night which keep me tossing on an uncomfortable pillow. Black shadows of different dimensions startled me with every sound despatched by creeking doors.

Sometimes the shadows took different shapes and shades mocking at me as I wiped my sweat-covered brow. Sleep was out of the question—no, I could not close my eyes, hence I opened my window and peeped upon the bounty of nature. The glorious moon had a speck of cloud marring its silvery brilliance and partly enveloping the adjoining hill, with a thin screen of smoke making it look more majestic in contrast to the stealthy reflections thrown by the still waters of the lake, which lapped on the moss grown banks. I was not satisfied watching it from my window, hence, I opened my door and desecrating the dew-kissed lawn, walked to the banks of the lake where stood a small boat.

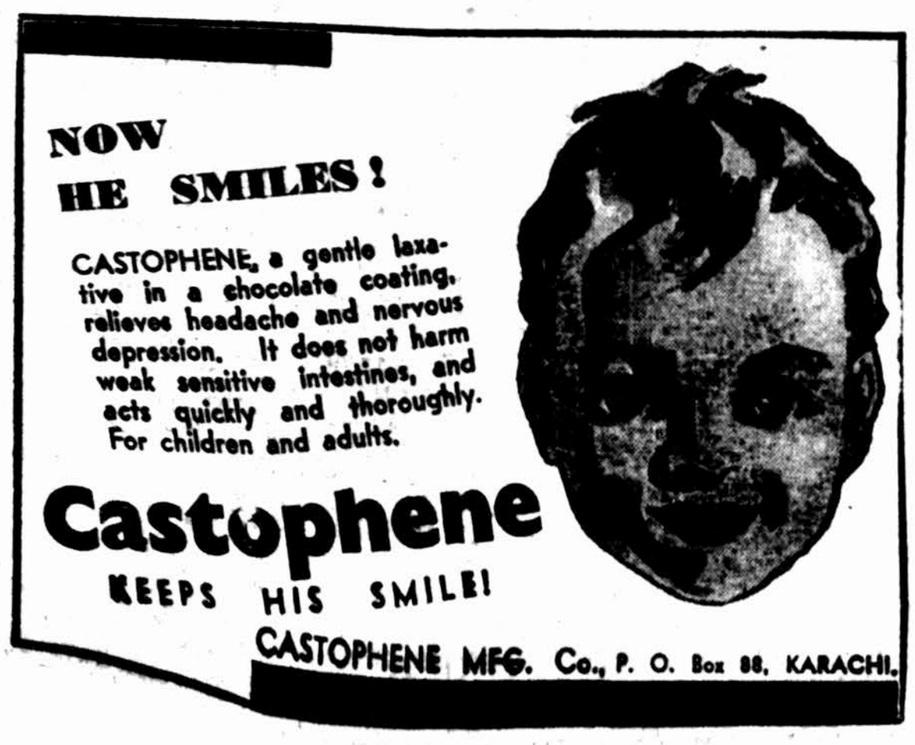
Unknown powers seemed to control me. I sat in the boat and started paddling it into midstream. With a child-like glee I baptised my burning eyes with icy cold water. As I paddled on and on I saw beautiful things on either banks. Something strange seemed to possess me—yes, the yearning for possessing them. A small cloud winked at the moon, but it was too late. I started helping myself as a greedy man to his food and to further appease myself, I filled my boat to its full capacity with the booty only, I felt sorry that I did not have a bigger boat.

Contemplating a second trip I proceeded to quench my ever growing curiosity. On my way I met people who had gone ahead of me in their boats, who were surrounded with their loot. I requested them to accompany me on my onward march. They did not seem to understand me—evidently they were too jealous of their possessions and were satisfied with what the had. With dismay I looked upon them and the smallness of their minds. Hence, I paddled and paddled my boat with all my might—aloof from the maddening crowd—that's what I felt.

As I went on, everything looked dark; the still waters over which my boat was gliding smoothly started tossing with the wind blowing fiercely. For a minute I thought I should have heeded to the other boatmen's advice. I repeated 'No, I shall not look back'. It reached a stage where

(Continued on Page 49)

Delegates of the First Western Institute on Hospital Administration being held at Stanford University, California, watch an under water exercise treatment for infantile paralysis which is being directed by Dr. W. H. Northway (White Coat.)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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

INDIAN WOMEN'S WARDROBE

"HINDI STREE VESHA BHUSHA" by Ratanlal D. Shah, published by Mrs. Kanta R. Shah, Ek-samba, Belgaum. Price Re. 1-8.

This book is perhaps the first of its kind in Marathi. Stray articles now often appear in Sunday pictorial papers or magazines in Marathi, which discuss questions pertaining to women's life in its serious as well as light aspects. But books are far and few between.

Mr. Shah's book discusses the various modes of apparel worn by women of the various Indian provinces and points out their respective shortcomings and advantages from the utilitarian as well as the aesthetic points of view. Artificial aids to beauty have always been in vogue, ever since the beginnings of humanity and if modern women take the help of science to look to more advantage, there is nothing reproachful in it. The author takes the same view, but makes the wise observation that health is the most primary factor that goes to make for beauty.

Mr. Shah's book is informative and, therefore, useful to our women folk. There are suggestions in it, which will appeal to a variety of tastes and there will be no woman who will not find at least something useful in it.

T. V. PARVATE.

ANDHRA ARISTOCRACY

NANARAJANYA VIKHYATAJ-Na CHARITRA. An account of the aristrocratic families of Andhra Desha (in Telugu) by S. Veerabrahmakavi of Masulipatam: (Pp. 700 Price Rs. 6).

This is the first of the volumes proposed to be issued by the author, giving a historical account of the various aristocratic Andhra families, the members of which, one way or other, served their country especially by patronising literature

The present volume includes an account of the houses among others, of Jaipur, Pithapur, Nuzvid Kalahasti, Bhadrachalam, etc. The author, as he says in his foreword, had to visit some of the states again and again to get his information corroborated by facts.

The volume also includes biographical sketches of distinguished public men such as the late K. Nageshwara Rao, the late Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Sir A. P. Patro, Sir Vepa Ramesham, and, late Dr. Ahobalrao.

The book is full of information throwing light on the varied asfacts of Andhra aristocratic life for over three or four centuries. It is neatly printed and bound and profusely illustrated

An optimist is anyone who thinks he can drive his own car without getting a lot of rags.

Chinese Lyric Poetry

CHINESE LYRICS, translated into English verse by Ch'u Ta-Kao, with an introduction by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch (Cambridge University Press, 4s. 6d.)

Any translation of Chinese poetry into English is bound to suggest a comparison with Arthur Waley's work in the same field. But, as I know nothing of the Chinese language I cannot venture to give a verdict on the relative merits of Waley's translations and the book under review. I can, however, say on the authority of competent scholars that Mr. Ch'u Ta-Kao is more true to the original than Waley. One is a better translation the other is better poetry. But Waley does not take the same liberties with the original as Fitzgerald did with Khayyam, and Mr. Ch'u's cadences have sounded "attractive to the ear" of the editor of the Oxford Book of English Verse.

Mr. Ch'u confines himself mainly to only one period of Chinese poetry, that of the Sung Dynasty. It is one of the great creative periods of Chinese culture, and is remembered by historians for the radical reforms directed by Wang An-Shin, the poet Prime Minister, whose object was to make the state responsible for ensuring to the masses the opportunity of obtaining the necessities of life. It is strange how history repeats itself. One should not be surprised to find a modern note in the poetry of the period. The great value of Mr. Ch'u's work lies in the fact that he has selected poems which represent not only the poets of one period but also, as Sir Aruthur points it, the consant attitude of the Chinese mind.

The most consistant attitude of Chinese thought throughout the centuries is that of pacifism. The Chinese hate war not because they are cowardly. They are the bravest of the brave, as the Japanese are finding to their cost. But, they rightly consider war to be useless and silly. It does not solve any problem. It is a double curse and the fruit of victory is nothing but illusion and waste. Sir Arthur rightly suggests that "the study of the content of Chinese poetry would surely be medicinal for any European poet in this era of confused alarms." We see how a people, essentially peaceful and highly civilized, have been dragged into a horrible war by a megalomaniac Fascist power in the face of a world opinion rendered ineffective by the selfish individualism of the Capitalist states. There can be no world peace without a system of collective security. One by one the wolves are pouncing on the sheep. But, by this time the sheep are fully awakened. The Japanese attack is a prelude to a world war which is bound to upset the status quo. As a Chinese poet comments:

What, then, is the escape?
Peace and good-will with all
the neighbouring states

This far-off cry rising high from the depths of the centuries sounds as real to-day as it did at the time of its utterance It seems as if the tragedy of war cannot be averted unless we change the economic system which produces it. We are again being dragged down to hell. But, this time we are warned. We know where we are going. The Chinese poets performed their duty by giving the warning in time. Will our poets do the same? Will they come out of their rose-gardens and palaces of dreams?

Technically the Chinese lyric resembles our own poetry. Unlike English poetry it is tonal and not accentual. But it hasn't the intricate and rigid rhyme-schemes of Hindustani or English poetry. It is more akin to speech. To quote Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch again, "I shall merely put as a suggestion to our younger poets so busy just now with experiments in technical improvement, that they study the Chinese variations of tones." This advice of the wisest of the living English dons, the Grand Old Man of Literature, is worth the serious attention of our younger writers. Our poetry is too much encumbered with formalistic rhythms which unavoidably lead to falsity of thought. The Chinese conditions resemble ours a very great deal and their literary experiments can be of geat use to us. The spoken word is still our mainstay in expression. With us "the union of poetry with song or melodious recitation" is not a mere idle dream. It will help to bring our literature nearer to the people. It is time we came out of the ivory tower of literary formalism. Mr. Ch'u Ta-Kao's "CHINESE LYRICS" will afford a useful and inspiring reading to both "the literary practitioner" and the layman. It will help us to understand the Chinese better. They are in the middle of a strenuous struggle between Life and Death. We will be in a better position to help them and ourselves by trying to understand them

M. D.

URDU PERIODICALS

URDU (Aurangabad).—The issue for the third quarter of the year opens with a brilliant address delivered by Garcin de Tassy in the year 1872. A great portion of it is devoted to the Hindi-Urdu question which leads us to infer that the controversy must have been very acute even in those days. The remaining address deals with the Urdu and Hindi books and papers published upto the year of the address. This address has been translated from the original French by Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan. Another well-written article in this number is by Mr. Vanshi Dhar of the Osmania University and pertains to the Malvika of Kalidas. The writer refutes the opinions of some of the European scholars and expresses the view that likes other works of Kalidas it is very brilliantly written. Mr. Shaikh Muhammad Ismail, in a short article, refers to the deterioration in meaning of some Arabic, Persian and Urdu words although their original meanings were very exalted. He says that since a language is the index of the morals of the people who speak it, it is their duty to see that the language does not deteriorate but is kept pure and free from every filthy idea. Pandit Brijmohan Datatrya Kaifi's article on "The Cultural relations between the Hindus and the Musulmans" is reproduced. The writer opines that their common language, Urdu, bears the marks of this cultural unity and rightly exhorts people to see that this unity is maintained.

ISMAT (Delhi).—The September issue opens with an article by the late Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi in which he discusses the position of wife in Islam, and in this connection quotes certain sayings of the Prophet to show that that position is really very exalted. Shahr

(Continued On Page 43.)

STANDARD OF LIVING

Preliminary investigation into measures of a national or international character for raising the standard of living.

In this Memorandum prepared by Mr. N. F. Hall, Director of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, London, the author endeavours to indicate some of the steps which will be necessary if technical progress is to result in advance in human welfare.

He suggests that steps should be taken to ascertain, more precisely than has been done hitherto, existing deficiencies in consumption This would help to mobilise public opinion behind Governments in the prosecution of measures designed to remedy the deficiencies.

In this connection, Mr Hall indicates the Section III various ways in which Governments can help to promote increasd production and consumption. He then proceeds in Section IV to examine the measures necessary to raise levels of consumption in agricultural and industrial countries, drawing attention to the beneficial effects which the steps advocated would have on international trade.

There is a separate section on the important problem of the economic development of backward communities.

In Section VI, the writer gives a general summary of his arguments, concluding with recommendations for further investigation.

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Pleasant Homes

Introducing The Neglected Room

Be Bold With Color—Let Your Personality Prevail

ARE you putting your very worst foot forward in the entrance hall of your home? Many of us do just that because we use any old furniture here and whatever rug is left over from the rest of the house.

Come—Hither

But yet, stop to think.....this is the room that introduces your home to friend and foe, the place where first impressions are made. No matter how small it is, it can and should have allure and a certain come-hither charm.

First, the furniture. Usually a hall only needs a piece or two but have them extra nice. A console table with a mirror, a highboy, an interesting chest of drawers, a bench or lift-lid chest, an unusual cabinet.....all are suitable. You'll want space to keep pencil and paper, pen and ink (for signing for things), a drawer for receipts and bills, a place for stamps and mail convenient to the front door.

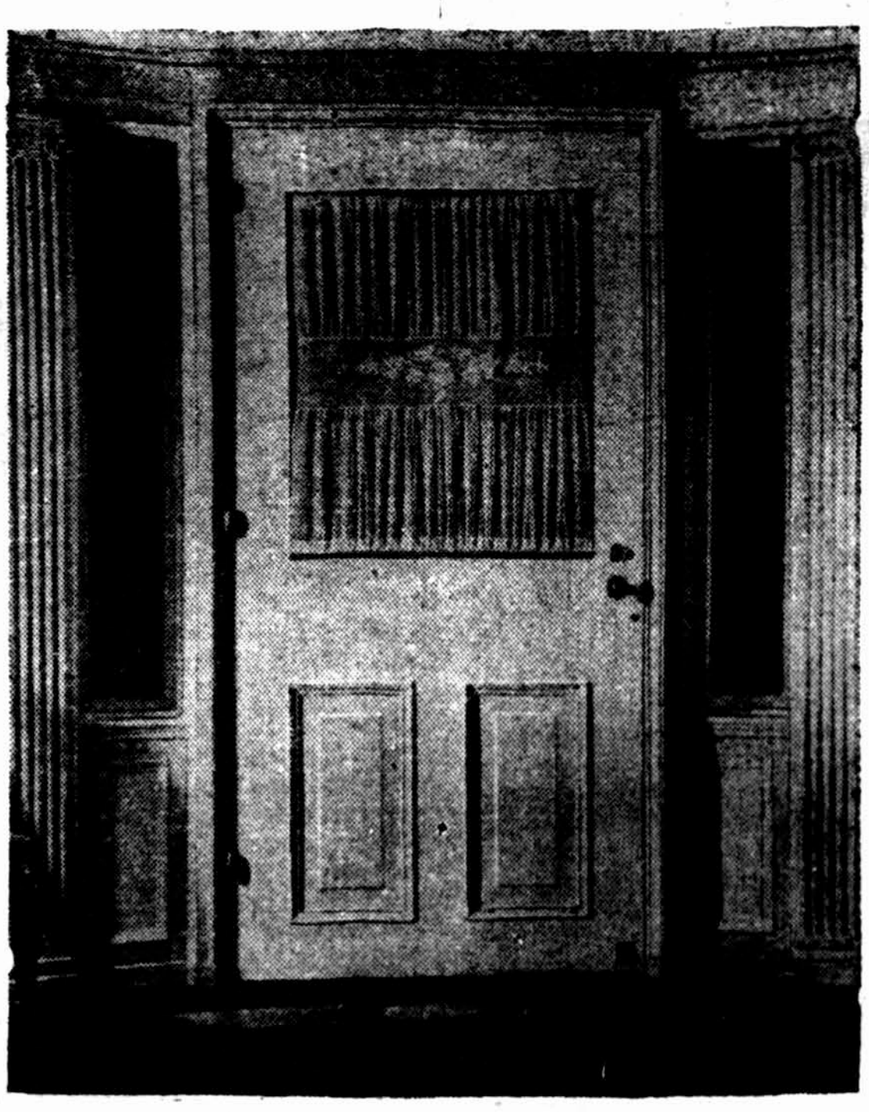
Every Tom, Dick And Harry

And a place to sit down, too, when somebody stops in on a few minutes business—if there's a place to sit here, you won't need to bring every Tom, Dick and Harry into the living room. Here's where the bench or lift lid chest would play a useful role. Or a pair of small graceful chairs could do nicely here instead. Built-in seats covered in leatherette are interesting and attractive too.

We're just prissy enough to like some kind of a mirror in the hall to take a last look at our hair or see just how our dress does before opening the front door. And we know guests appreciate having a place to powder and add a pat or two Of course, if there's a powder room at hand, this won't be necessary, but how many of us have them?

Another stern necessity in the hall is a place for hats and coats. Ideally, of course, there should be a coat closet right here, but again, how many of us really have one? If not, a good old-fashioned hat rack is a boon and a blessing.....the pedestal ones look best, though a row of pegs that hang on the wall probably less in the way. Or maybe you can just park hats and coats on the bench or on the lift lid chest

The doors in this entrance hall have tall knights in armour painted on them in brilliant colours. They "furnish" the narrow space as completely as furniture would do.



Isn't this an attractive curtain for a hall door?

—a lot of people do these days. Some even dump them into the lift-lid chest so they'll be out of sight—not the most tailor-made solution we'll admit, but it keeps the hall looking slick and trim.

In many ways, the background colours you choose are more important than the furniture in the hall. For the simple reason that at best you'll only have space for a piece or two, while the big area of the room will be dominated by the colours you choose. And here's one place that you can be bold. Especially if the rooms opening into the hall are rather neutral as to walls, it's grand to select some dramatic colour. If you have the courage to do that, you'll find that the walls alone will make the room.

No Pianos Or Pigeons Please

Or get your dash by using the hall as a hobby room. Providing your hobby isn't collecting square pianos or pigeons or something like that. If you collect old marine prints, what better place to hang them than the hall. Flower or bird prints work quite as well. So do old fashion prints.

For that matter, what's the matter with out-of-date Kodak snaps or old photographs? They're quaint and delightful, and if you frame them uniformly, and cover the walls with them you'll have a hall that people will want to linger in and talk about.

If you collect small pitcher, as a neighbour of ours does, why wouldn't shallow glass shelves on the hall walls be just the place to show them off? Or hanging wooden shelves. Or small individual wall brackets sprinkled all over the walls in precise arrangement. A collection of old China, old glass, small figurines or pewter would be equally attractive for hall decoration.

If you're a gifted indoor gardener, there's your cue. Keep freshly blooming pots of flowers on brackets, shelves or niches to brighten your hall. (You can pictures, photographs of sporting events or champions—whatever have more than you need and keep them in a sunnier spot part of the time, shifting them back and forth to keep them healthy). Ivy on white wire brackets or stands is easier still, and what could be more decorative?

A Man's World

Now there we go, talking almost entirely about the things women collect. If the man of the family collects something, let him have the hall as his museum. If he picks up models of elephants, they'd really be very effective in a hall planned around them; so would hunting dogs or prints of fish. Old maps, famous airplane he goes in for might well be made to serve decorative purpose in the hall of the house And would his nibs be all puffed up!

If you're a sporting family, what better place than the hall to use as a trophy room? Or let sporting paraphernalia be the decoration—tennis racquets, golf clubs, fishing rods, fencing swords and the like look very interesting on the wall. And then they'd be all ready to go.

Hot News

If you're a political family, save newspaper clippings of the hot elections and paste them on the wall in a hit or miss design. Or clip whatever is of first interest to the family. Such clippings will be very rare and cherished as the years go by. Give them a coat of shellac to preserve and antique them.

Is there an artist in the audience? Or just somebody who likes to draw a bit? Then try your hand at murals..... a map of

(Continued On Page 49)

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Czechoslovakia's Future May Be Future Of All The World

"We Shall Not Surrender"—This Is The Permanent Slogan On The Blackboard Of Every Czech Village School

IN less than five minutes fast German bombers could reach this Czech village and shower it with death. The lovely hills behind which the morning sun rises are casemates of destruction. The Czech Army would yield this territory inch by inch, until it reached those hills which conceal the Maginot Line of Czechoslovakia. The Moravian Quadrangle behind it bristles with arms. In case of a German attack, this village may become part of a torn and mangled no man's land, writes Emil Lengyel in "The New York Times Magazine."

Zhor is in pre-war Bohemia, which formed the western part of to-day's Czechoslovakia. It is near the town of Ceska Terbova, about three hours by train from Prague, west from here. The village has no railway connection, but can be reached by bus. So rare are outside observers that this writer had to produce his papers and state his business before the bus was allowed to depart. Caution is valued highly in this cockpit of Europe, and the frontier is only twelve miles away.

The village hugs a winding road, and its by-paths shoot off into waving fields. Under its bower of oak and beech Zhor is a picture of peace. In the reflection of the rich green foliage, the white and light blue walls of its houses provide a colour symphony. Their gay tiles or somber slate peek through the tremulous green. Small mansard windows wink sleepily in the transparent blue of the air. The wooden ties connecting the pillars of the older houses with their roofs have seen at least a century roll by. Against sudden squalls, the protruding roofs seek to give protection. The windows of the houses are smothered with flowers. The prickly iron fences represent the days when the Czech village was under alien rule

The Village School

The scene is dominated by the school, which would not be out of place in a rural district of the United States. The peace of the scene is disturbed only by notices on the village board which remind the visitor that the soil he treads is a potential battlefield. The youth of the village is exhorted to join the air force and gas attack warnings are featured. A vivid poster illustrates the subtle ways of spies.

The whirr of a threshing machine is heard in a near-by field. An ox-team treads the path to the loft, piled high with hay. Swallows scuttle back and forth from their mud-nest, the lark shoots into the blue air. In lisping Czech, the farmer's son exhorts the horse Jancu to go along.

About 30 per cent of Czechoslovakia's people are farmers, and the number of those engaged in forestry and agricultural industries is large. Indeed, the typical Czech is represented as a farmer and as such he has been immortalized in song and story.

He is the westernmost representative of the race which spreads for nearly 7,000 miles to the east, as far as the Pacific. He is a Slav. His hair is light, aid he is a little above medium height. If it were not for the strongly chiseled Slavic nose it would not be easy to tell the Czech and Bavarian farmers apart. Among these anti-Hitler villagers the "Hitler Moustache" is not rare. Their women are just beginning to cultivate the modish line through sports and diet. Hundreds of thousands of them are members of the vast gymnastic association, the Sokols.

For thirteen centuries, Czech history tells us, the ancestors of these villagers have tilled the soil. Known as Bohemia, their country at one time was feared and respected. But Czech independence was lost to the House of Habsburg in the battle of the White Mountain in the seventeenth century. For three hundred years the Czechs were under Austrian rule. Nevertheless, they retained with venerable firmness their language and their sense of nationality. Twenty years ago the spokesmen of the victors at the Paris peace conference carved to-day's Czechoslovakia out of the body of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The Habsburgs were in exile and the country of the Czechs became a republic.

The Czech Farmer

The Czech farmer is literate and articulate. He is not a peasant in the sense in which the word is used here but is a "sedlark," a settler, who would not feel out of place in a farming community of the United States. His hands are skilful, and if machinery is not more widely seen it is because the farmers' holdings are small.

Until 1919 more than 40 per cent. of the land in old Bohemia belonged to large estate owners. In that year these holdings were broken up and given to the landless. To-day the average size of farms in Czechoslovakia is fifteen acres. The soil is of the best in this part of Europe and it is cultivated nearly as intensively as Denmark's. In addition to the more usual crops, the Czech farmer grows and exports sugar beet, flax, hemp, poppies, caraway, currants. He could easily supply the country's demand for food, but some agricultural products must be imported in order to export the excess industrial output.

The village craftsman is in a class by himself. The old Austro-Hungarian monarchy knew him as a jack-of-all-trades. Even to-day Czech tailors and shoemakers, whose background is the village green, may be found in large numbers in such over critical foreign cities as Vienna and Germany's own Dresden. "The national genius reveals itself in painstaking work," a native student of Czech character says "rather than in flights of fancy." The ratio of poets to peasants is not high.

In this village are only a couple of public officials. The village elder, "starosta," has been selected by his neighbours because of his judicious temper and seasoned views. He knows the world, having spent several years in old Austria, and his opinions are listened to with respect. He solves contentious problems with matter-of-fact simplicity which the villagers appreciate fully.

The local policeman, like the elder, is a half-time farmer. It would be difficult to give details about his constabularly duties. There is no need for a lockup in the village—the nearest one is in the town. The Czech language does not lend itself to effective shouting, and brawls are rare Chance vagrants are not frequent and the self-discipline of the rural folk takes care of the local ordinances.

"The peasant's life is a round of griefs," the folk tune says, "but he bears his burdens lightly." His life all the Summer day is in the fields which extend to his very windows. At night he returns to his supper—the traditional "knoedel", dumpling, served with kraut. He eats meat, too, perhaps even roast goose, a favourite dish. A tall glass of Pilsen beer, brewed in this very country, helps him appreciate the excellence of the food

Social Life

Social life is mostly confined to the family. Czech village life has its roots in the "zadruga", the family community. Kinsmen form a round-table. Common interests and traditions hold them together as they talk over their problems in the light of an electric lamp—a recent acquisition. For more ambitious occasions the Inn of the Crown provides the proper setting. There the villagers indulge in their favourite pastime—political discussion.

The majority of the local farmers belong to the Agrarian party, a minority are Socialists. Once or two of those present like to call themselves Communists. The twoscore of parliamentary parties which dot the political landscape may differ on all minor points; they strongly agree on the need of strong national defence. In that respect, the Communist holds particularly vehement opinions.

Leisure plays a role in the village, which bespeaks the Slav's love of pleasure. Since the place is too small to have a movie house of its own, the young ones take the bus to town, where they treat themselves to Hollywood's super-colossals of two years ago. Else they must wait until the ambulant cinema calls on its fortnightly rounds. On such nights the setting of the movie tent evokes memories of circus days. The farmers also like to see the educational films about progressive farming in America, shown by their own Agrarian party.

Rural festivals belong to the past, except for church feasts in certain parts of the country and a few remnants of traditional merry-making. Choral music is the farmer's great favourite, but the radio has all but displaced the home-made music. "By its tunes thou shalt judge a nation," Karel Capek told the writer. The Czech countryside and town are enchanted by a blend of Vienna waltz, with a hint of German march, and Slavic nostalgia for the unknown set to a lilting tune.

Love Of Freedom

In the thoughts of the Czech village the totalitarian State is

(Continued On Page 48)

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Why The Sky Appears Blue

(By D. V. K. Menon)

REALLY there does not exist a material sky, and this a question on the colour of what does not exist. It is a defect of our vision that has created a false notion of the sky and its blue colour, the theory being that sky is space beyond the limit of our vision where it fails to work. But, as to why it is blue and not dark is what I attempt to explain:-

Our vision is a power of sight shot straight in a number of currents from the eye, and, of course, light is the medium through which it works. Its power is intense near the eye, but gets reduced in regular degrees while going to distant objects or places. This is why there is much strain to the eyes when the obstacle is held very close to them and why an object is seen clearer when near than when it is far away. Reaching a definite distance the vision fails to work and is retracted, and the blank space in the atmosphere where vision-power is exhausted and cannot work, we call the sky.

I depend upon two principles being the natural faculties of vision to explain my theory: (1) 'Vision cannot rest on anything but is instantaneously retracted straight to the eye from the obstacle.' (2) 'The form of the object we perceive is the report brought by the retracted currents of the vision to the eye.'

Principle (1) When we are looking at a thing continuously with eyes fixed towards it, we are repeatedly shooting our vision on it continuously for a time, the prior shots (currents) being instantaneously retracted. In this process there is a mutual struggle going on between the currents shot from the eyes and those retracted from the obstacle (meeting each other midway). The effect produced by this struggle we call strain to the eyes, which increases or decreases in proportion to the number of the repeated currents shot.

Principle (2). The currents shot out from the eye do not produce any effect on the eye until and unless they have returned to it. The vision which is retracted brings the report of the form, colour, appearance, etc. of the obstacle to the eye; and when the vision not falling on any obstacle is retracted blank at its power-limit (Sky), it brings only a report of a dim space—no colour. It catches the blue colour of the eye—the final destiny, on reaching it back.

I think the above explanation makes the theory of the blue colour of the Sky clear, that the colour reported as above by the retracted vision is that of our own eyes and not that of the vision-limit (Sky). The same is the theory of the blue colour on the clear-colourless water in a deep well.

A Page For Women

BEAUTY AND YOU

Beauties Must Sleep

MAN is a peculiar animal. So frequently he fights that which is good for him. Diets that bring strength and sleep which allows a body to recover from the fatigue of daily work!

How many young girls do you know who actually dislike getting to bed at a sensible hour? Parties until early hours of the morning mean more to them than a night's rest until they see their beauty fading! And fade it will, rapidly, unless you get sufficient sleep.

HOW MUCH SLEEP DOES A BEAUTY NEED

A prominent life insurance company recently made a research on sleep. They discovered that "teen age girls really need more sleep than younger children because of their increasing growth. Eight hours is usually considered to be the length of time that a healthy adult should sleep nightly. Some people need more, some people need less. Each person must be the judge of the amount of sleep which brings her rested to a new day.

"However," the report continues, "there is more to sleep than just going to bed and staying there a certain number of hours. How well we sleep is as important as how long we sleep."

TO BATTLE INSOMNIA

If you have difficulty in getting to sleep after you have gone to bed it is suggested that you plan for a good night's rest. Your bed should be comfortable, your blankets light in weight and warm, the room quiet, dark and airy. Your evening meal should be of easily digested food and if you need to coax slumber still more, take a tepid bath just before retiring—no brisk rubbing with the towel, rather a lazy drying of your body. Drink a glass of milk and then hop into bed and read a non-exciting book until your eyes just will not stay open!

SLEEP A BEAUTIFIER

Sleep is so essential to a woman's good looks that a few consecutive nights without it will make her look haggard, with lifeless hair. Her normal cheerful disposition will change into a cross, irritable one.

Your body calls for rest. You must give it rest. Learn to love your bed hour. Make every preparation you can to fall asleep in a relaxed frame of mind so that the night hours will bring you fresh beauty and the following day will be lived smoothly and happily!

Tuberculosis And The Diet

The Proper Food And Plenty Of Fresh Air Combine To Protect From Susceptibility

Tuberculosis is a comparatively new name for an old disease. When a young woman went into a "decline" or an older person had consumption there was little reason to hope for a recovery. Now, however, that the cause has been discovered and the treatment developed by experience, there is every hope of recovery if the condition of declining health, now known as tuberculosis, is diagnosed early.

While tuberculosis is an infectious disease and precautions must be taken to avoid its spread through contact with the germs themselves, there are other safeguards. The better the general health, the less likely we are to harbour these germs. Plenty of fresh air and exercise, an adequate amount of sleep and a well-rounded diet all have a place in protecting us from susceptibility. A sudden loss of weight, a severe cough and daily rise of temperature should not be ignored. A doctor should, of course, be consulted.

The usual amount of milk and eggs in the diet should be increased, whenever these conditions occur. There should be as usual fruits, vegetables, meats and the other constituents of a normal diet. Even when tuberculosis has developed patients are no longer stuffed with food. Instead the diet is carefully worked out so that it contains all essentials.

OMELET.

8 eggs.
3|4 tablespoon salt.
1|4 cup butter.

Break eggs into bowl, add salt, beat until very foamy. Heat butter in heavy frying pan until foamy. Add eggs, cook over moderate fire, stirring occasionally. Shake over low fire until golden brown; fold and serve on hot platter

BLANC MANGE

3 cups milk.
1-3 cup cornflour
2 eggs.
1-3 cup sugar.
1|4 teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon vanilla.

Scald two and one-half cups of milk, add remaining cold milk to cornflour, stir to smooth paste and add to hot milk, stirring constantly. Cover and cook over hot water fifteen to twenty minutes. Beat egg yolks with sugar and salt, and stir into hot mixture. Cook five minutes, remove from fire and stir in vanilla and fold in beaten egg whites. Pour into one large or six small molds and chill. Serve with whipped cream.

(Copright).

The Housewife Should Study Her Job

Life is pretty mixed up for the lady with a house. Just when we get all the gadgets we need for making things sail along on high, the world begins to snub us and we're left with the idea that home-making doesn't matter a lot anyway.

It's partly our fault. We've taken all this labour saving talk too much to heart, till we think the world owes us a button to push for every task in life. It's just as well to keep in mind the difference between drudgery and work, and remember all the jobs that will always have to be accomplished by the fine gusto of work. As we get rid of the drudgery, our energies and enthusiasm must go into the creative constructive angles of home-making. Into studying up on our job and really getting professional about it.

No time? Don't admit that. For here's where women to-day stand, darlings—we have smaller families; we buy ready-made most of the things our grandmothers had to manufacture; we have mechanical help for all the heavy tasks; we're younger and prettier for our ages.

Keep Score

So if we're worked to death,

(Continued On Page 48)

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

The smell of peppermint is most obnoxious to mice. A little oil of peppermint placed about their haunts will soon make them look for other quarters.

When preparing fruit salad sprinkle bananas, peaches, pears and apples with lemon juice as soon as they are cut. This prevents discolouration from exposure to air.

When adding cocoa to foods combine it with the dry ingredients such as flour or sugar.

Arrange fruits and vegetables loosely in shallow wire or open meshed dishes for storage in the refrigerator as this arrangement will allow air circulation.

When making sandwiches cut bread lengthwise. This saves about two-thirds of the waste, especially when sandwiches are cut in fancy shapes.

Before putting away spare silver clean it thoroughly. Wrap it up in a dark blue paper with a few camphor balls, and when the silver is unpacked, even months afterwards, it will be found to be as bright as when placed away. Filligree ornaments should always be kept in dark blue, soft paper.

I stopped experimenting with face creams—

when I discovered DAGGETT & RAMSDELL Perfect Cold Cream

Don't go on seeking day after day and at great expense for a beautiful complexion, and envying those who have one. Try Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream just once and you will be rewarded beyond all expectations. You will find this cream penetrates deeper, cleanses more thoroughly, softens and nourishes your skin as no other cream you have ever used. Apply it night and morning and see how much smoother, softer and lovelier it will make your skin.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

OUR SHORT STORY

GARDEN FLOWERS

BY KARL GRAYSON

THE Grahams were poor, but excellent neighbours. They weren't busy-bodies, and they kept their place neat as a pin. Mrs. Drake didn't mind the Grahams a bit. In fact, she liked Mrs. Graham, and had her come over frequently to help with the washing and the house-keeping, because she knew Mr. Graham was sickly and they needed the money.

It was only natural therefore when the Drakes arrived home from Europe two weeks ahead of time that the first thing Mrs. Drake did after setting the house to rights was to rush over to see Mrs. Graham. The purpose of her visit was twofold.

"I'll need you to-morrow all day, Mrs. Graham. The house needs going over from top to bottom." Mrs. Drake hardly waited for Mrs. Graham to nod appreciation of the chance to earn some money. "Have you seen my garden? But there, of course you have. Of course you know it is stripped of every single solitary flower. And, oh, we were so looking forward to the late summer blossoms.

"I declare, some people are born greedy. It's in 'em bigger than a woodchuck. You know to whom I'm referring, Mrs. Graham?"

Mrs. Graham smiled in embarrassment She kept clasping and unclasping her hands. She knew Mrs. Drake referred to the Clarks who lived on the other side of the Drakes. The Clarks were well to do but they didn't have a garden.

"They're too lazy to have a garden" Mrs. Drake stated flatly. "They love flowers, but they're too lazy to have a garden. I declare, I'm not a selfish person. There isn't a selfish drop of blood in my veins. The moment I learned Mrs. Clark loved flowers I sent her over several bunches. I did it frequently. And then in June, when we decided to go to Europe, I thought of Mrs. Clark. 'Mrs. Clark,' I said 'while we're away you just come over here and help yourself. The flowers will only go to seed and someone might as well have the use of them.'

"Does that sound as though I'm selfish? I should say not. But what happened? Ha! Mrs. Clark helped herself all right. She stripped the place. Every single solitary blossom. Is that gratitude? Is that appreciation? Hardy. Did it occur to Mrs. Clark that other neighbours and folks driving by might like to look at those flowers? No indeed it didn't. Did it occur to her that we might like to see a few flowers in bloom when we returned from Europe? I should say not. No, Mrs. Clark was thinking only of herself."

Mrs. Drake stopped for breath, peering hard at meek, wizened, little Mrs Graham.

"Mrs. Graham, you must have seen Mrs. Clark taking the flowers from my garden. You couldn't help but see her."

A look of alarm came into Mrs. Graham's face. She stopped smiling and stopped twisting her hands together.

"Oh, no," she said. "No, I didn't. I didn't see her once."

Mrs. Drake smiled and nodded wisely

"I understand," she said. "You don't have to tell me, Mrs. Graham. I realised you depend upon all the neighbours for work. I know it wouldn't be good business for you to tell me you say Mrs. Clark stealing flowers from my garden."

"Stealing?"

"Exactly. Stealing. It is one thing to accept an invitation to take a few flowers for decorating one's house. It is another to strip every bush and vine. I declare, if that isn't stealing, nothing is."

It was plain that the more Mrs. Drake thought of this business, the greater became her sense of injury.

"Mrs. Graham, don't think for the world that I am trying to compromise you. I wouldn't think of it, but if you 'did' see Mrs. Clark stealing from my garden ——"

Mrs. Graham shook her head vigorously. "No,', she cried in a high-pitched, nervous voice..

"No, Mrs. Clark couldn't have taken the flowers from your garden. The Clarks left two days after you set out for Europe. They've been spending the summer in California. They only returned yesterday."

"What!" Mrs. Drake's jaw dropped. "What!" she repeated. "I declare then——then——why, my goodness, then who did steal all of my flowers?"

"I did," said Mrs. Graham, and she began her nervous twisting of hands again. "I took them all a week ago. I——I thought there'd be a lot more in bloom by now."

Mrs. Drake was obviously shocked beyond belief. "You did?" she declared. "You sto——took my flowers? But why? Why did you take them all?"

Mrs. Graham bowed her ahead. "It was for Mr. Graham's funeral. He was buried last Thursday. And we're so poor and have so few friends and——and I did want to have some flowers for his funeral. Well——you always said you were so unselfish——and I did think there'd be more blossoms by now. And——".

But Mrs. Graham couldn't go on. She broke down and began to cry. Mrs Drake watched her a moment. Then she, too, began to cry. When it was all over the two women clung to each other. Mrs. Drake declared in a choking voice that she was so happy that her lovely flowers had really done someone some genuine good. And because Mrs. Graham felt it was good business she didn't mention the fact that there had been only a half dozen blossoms in the whole lovely garden which Mrs. Drake had planted herself and of which she was so proud.

(COPYRIGHT)

FISH CAN BE KEPT FRESH FOR TWO YEARS

New Process Of Freezing

Tackling problems for the modern housewife, Britain's Food Investigation Board has found that fish can be kept palatable for two years; that apples undergoing gas storage are liable to suffocate; and that meat is best rom an animal killed while it is "quietly resting" unaware of its fate, says the "News Chronicle."

The experiment with fish was the most interesting. It proved that a highly perishable article can be converted by a new process into a relatively imperishable one.

At present, ice will keep fish fresh on deep-sea trawlers for from 10 to 12 days. Beyond this period, even with the most careful handling ice is powerless.

A new method has been worked out of freezing fish in brine at a temperature of —4 degrees Fahr., and of storing them at the same temperature, or better still, at a temperature of —22 degrees Fahr.

APPLES "BREATHE"

Then white fish retain their original freshness at least six months, and lemon soles have been kept in a highly palatable condition for two years.

In the gas storage of apples, it is stated, carbon dioxide gas is provided by the fruit itself as it is alive and breathes, and if too much of this gas is present the fruit is suffocated and rapidly dies.

The present practice of resting animals for at least 24 hours before slaughter is essential.

Struggling on the slaughter-house floor must be avoided.

"The ideal method of slaughtering," the report states, "would appear to be the electrical stunning of the quietly-resting animal, thus avoiding all excitement and any struggling."

MODERN METHODS

The Board was set the task of finding if stored food is as nourishing as fresh, and what were the best methods of preserving. Its answers are given in the report for 1937 issued recently (4s., H M Stationery Office).

It states that in the present state of knowledge it is impossible to say categorically whether or not stored foods are as nutritious as fresh foods.

"The available evidence suggests," continues the report, "that modern methods of storing foods cause little depreciation in their nutritive value.

"In fact, it may be said that food of good initial quality that has been stored by the best modern methods is likely to be superior in many respects to similar food that, though still technically fresh, is in reality stale."

RAISED HIS SECOND FAMILY AT 80

Mr. Frank Hillier, who died at Fareham, Hants, aged 90, married a second time at 70 and had five children before reaching his eightieth birthday. The youngest was bon in its father's eightieth year.

There were ten children of the first marriage.

A remarkably active man, Mr. Hillier rode a motor-cycle until he was 80, and worked as a commercial traveller almost up to the time of his death.

Just a Sip—

AND YOU'LL DRINK IT ALWAYS!

Yes, just one sip of its rich, mature, smooth flavour and the most conscientious palate is immediately satisfied. Just one sip, and you'll roll these delicious drops round your tongue and declare you've never tasted anything to compare with Beehive Brandy. Just one sip and all your previous convictions will go by the board. From the moment you first taste Beehive Brandy, you'll never drink any other.

As an aid to hospitality, as a stimulant and a tonic, Beehive Brandy is without a peer.

Beehive Brandy

AGENTS:—HERBERTSONS, LTD., BOMBAY.

Art In War

BY D. G. VYAS

ART IS NOT A SURPLUS ENERGY — ORIGINALITY OF STYLE ENSURES PROGRESS — TURKEY DOES NOT NEGLECT ART — ACCEPTANCE OF NEUTRALITY OF ART IN WAR— AJANTA SCHOOL OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE — ART IN SOUTH INDIAN SCHOOLS— LITERATURE AND THE SCREEN — ART TO BE ABOVE PARTY POLITICS — TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE OF INDIA NOT EXTINCT.

Art is not a channel of expression of the surplus energy of mankind as postulated by Mr. H. G. Wells, but it is an intrinsic constituent of the fabric of the society. Being a creative activity it plays a definite and distinct role in the process of culture. The history of Art is as old as that of mankind, Art is eternal and universal. No particular section of the society has ever been its elite. The artist is as much a producer as the philosopher or the scientist and is one of the chief architects of civilisation. The creative capacity of the artist and the responsiveness of the community to the knowledge that emanates from Art determine its assimilation in the social structure.

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF ARTIST TO BEAUTY

Irresistible and irrepressible impulsiveness to create works of Art is the characteristic of the artist. He is unusually susceptible to the vibrations of beauty and is endowed with the vision which is capable of penetrating into the latent beauty of every subject which an ordinary eye fails to detect. To him Nature with its inexhaustible moods and manifestations is the eternal spring of beauty, but his creative ability is determined by the degree of his aesthetic sensibility. The Art of a genuine artist is a synthesis of beauty and truth which should always be in equilibrium.

FREEDOM ESSENTIAL TO ART

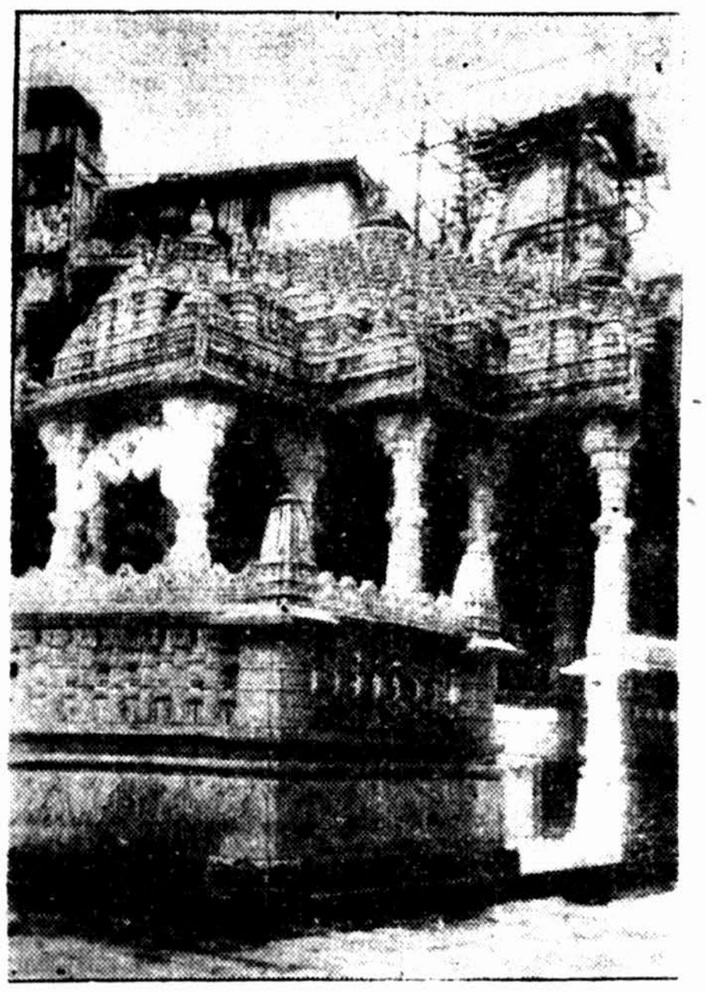
Art is robust and resplendent if the community realises its nature and function and incorporates it in the fabric of its culture; but it begins to wither like autumn leaves if it is made subservient to the ideology of the community or regimented by the absolute will of the official authority, as was the case in France during the reign of Louis XIV. History is replete with unpleasant chapters on human tyranny over Art, but Art has survived indifference, domination and persecution.

ORIGINALITY OF STYLE

A true artist, however exuberant his art may be, never rests on his laurels, even if he wishes to do so. The progressive tendency of Art presupposes inventiveness on his part and uninterrupted flow and fluency of expression of his creative processes. Thus originality of the style of the artist becomes a logical hypothesis. The world of artists is, therefore, distinguished by dissimilarity and diversity of styles.

CREATOR OR COPYIST

The artist should always be in touch with different schools and styles of Art and should be able to differentiate intelligently between and appreciate them; but, he must have the conviction that his style should be his own. Apishness of the executive technique of other artists is a dainty sore with a canker in the bud. A true artist is a creator and not a copyist. Some budding artists who cannot avoid the pitfall of clinging to the styles of popular artists do not realise that absolutism which conduces to stagnation has no 'locus standi' in the domain of Art. Greatness of Art should be the ideal of every ambitious artist, but no Art is great unless it is magnificent in the selection of and monumental in style.



A new Jain Temple under erection behind Madhav Bagh, Bombay. (Right) Another view of the Temple

ART IN TURKEY

Repetition by any artist of the styles and subjects of other eminent artists and of himself renders Art mechanical, monotonous and even spurious. The fact that progressive countries are not blind to such a grave danger to the growth of Art is illustrated by the scheme of the People's Party in Turkey to invigorate the creative processes of the artists. The allocation of ten selected artists every year to a different province by way of a change of surroundings at the expense of the People's Party is an ingenious method to prevent Art from getting stereotyped. The choice of subjects is left to the artists, on whom production of three pictures is the only obligation.

PROGRESS OF ART IN INDIA

This attitude of Turkey towards Art is worthy of emulation by every country which does not hold art in the esteem that it deserves. India is rich with artistic amenities and resources, but poor as regards the progress of Art inspite of the same having been inextricably interwoven in the web of its life. No progress of Art is possible in India unless Art is recognised by the State as one of its essential departments and unless the people also appreciate its vital necessity and inaugurate art-movements suitable to the local conditions.

ART IN WAR

Destruction of Art, which is a creative and harmless energy, has been a black spot on the history of civilisation. Japanese atrocities on the art of China and the revenge of Austrian Nazis, for the proscribed non-Aryan literature, on Vienna's National Library which contains hundreds of manuscripts and photographs of manuscripts on music, indicate that vandalism is not an event of the past and that the position of Art remains unaltered inspite of the advancement of knowledge.

HYPOCRISY OF CIVILISATION

The view expressed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, whilst declaring open the exhibition of photographs of archaeological interest organised by the Bombay Field Club at the Town Hall, that Art knows no frontiers, it takes no notice of communal and class distinctions and art-treasures, are a heritage of the human race, should be the conviction of every cultured country. Whatever may be the claims and achievements of modern civilisation, it should be frankly stated that its attitude towards Art during war has exposed its hypocrisy in stark nakedness, and that lust for land, wealth and power still reigns supreme over love for beauty, truth and tranquillity. The security of Art depends upon its recognition as a heritage of mankind in general and not of any nation in particular. The emancipation of Art from the clutches of civilised barbarism lies in the appreciation of its significance and superiority and in the universal acceptance of the principle of protecting it as a "neutral" element.

NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT AND ART

Mr. A. Abbott, who was commissioned by the Nizam's Government to report on the future development of vocational education in the State, has suggested improvement of teaching of Art in school for general education and establishment of a central school of Arts and Crafts. The object of art-education should be the training of artists and the training of people in the appreciation of Art. Both aspects of art-education are justly balanced by the recommendations of Mr. Abbott.

NO DALLIANCE WITH ART

The vigorous teaching of Art as a part of general education is conducive to the refinement of the artistic taste of the people. Education is recognised as one of the indispensable functions of a modern State; but no State is justified in dallying with or excluding Art from the sphere of education. It is gratifying to note that the Nizam's Government, which has made enviable progress in the province of general education, is equally alive to the problem of art education.

AJANTA SCHOOL OF ART

Mr. Abbott's approval of the suggestion of Sir Akbar Hydari for the establishment of the "Ajanta School of Painting and Sculpture" should, if it materialises, be esteemed as a crowning success of the educational policy of the Nizam's Government. In view of the valuable suggestions made by Mr. Abbott with regard to Art it is not difficult to visualise brighter prospects for the progress of Art in the Hyderabad State. Some of the progressive and resourceful States which are apathetic to Art should realise thier duty towards people as regards the advancement of learning in the direction of Art.

COST OF ART—AN INVESTMENT

Dewan Bahadur S. E. Runganathan's speech at the opening ceremony of the exhibition of Children's Art at Madras reflects the meagerness of the teaching of Art in South Indian schools. The country which is proud of its artistic heritage is unfortunately poor in artistic training. Miss E. H. Rivett, Principal of the Women's Christian College, Madras,

(Continued On Page 40)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

26. MATRIMONIAL.

A Bombay Muslim Bachelor (25), double graduate, wants to marry an accomplished handsome girl. Apply Box No. 10855, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited for representing the Andhra Paper Mills Co., Ltd., for selling their paper and paper products for the Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India, Ajmir, Merwara, Rajputana. Only business men of long standing and repute should open negotiation. Samples on application. Apply:—To The General Manager, The Andhra Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Rajahmundry (South India). (9463)

Official Indian Bachelor Private income wants private secretary well educated young cheerful energetic absolutely reliable good salary all found must know or learn driving typing before any ties able tour long holidays. Preference Indian also preference girl if bright intelligent self-reliant. Appointment after interview in applicants area in Dec. or Jany. possibly for several years if suited. Apply giving full details every point to Box No. 10817 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted candidates to qualify as Overseers through Postal training. Apply to: British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10767)

174. BOOKS

Law Wanted—Second hand sets of I. L. R. 1876 to 1913 and 1876 to 1920 and onwards, Sind Law Reporters and Law Reports, Indian Appeals reprints and original Editions. Quote lowest prices Box No. 10859, "Bombay Chronicle."

Just Published—Notes on Gleanings from English Literature, by Thite and Anandkar—"Ancient India," including "Indus Civilisation" by Thite. Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum, Bombay. (10828)

245. ASTROLOGERS

Maha Vakya Horoscopes.—(Special Concession Offer.) Get your full life-reading in English language in typewritten bound book form of 400 pages, from Maha Vakya, the king of Nadi Granthas, written on cadjan leaves by the sage Vasista, revealing exhaustive details about your life, occupation, business, speculation, sudden wealth in sweepstakes and lotteries, finance, marriage, children, actual dates of occurrence of future events, previous birth, life after death, the exact year, month, day and time of your death, shantis for diseases and bad periods, chapter of medicine for diseases intervening, world situation, etc. Charges.—Rs. 100 for a complete horoscope sent in 30 days, full value being payable in advance. Send birth details, name, sex, name of father, mother, birth place, with 4 past events for verification. If no birth data available, send a photograph of your right hand palm. For this an extra fee of Rs. 10 is charged. For ladies, left hand impression required. Pandit R. Sankaran, The Modern Astrologer, 3, Chinna Chetty St., Chingleput, (Madras Presidency).

Bombay Client's Opinion about Maha Vakya Horoscope Reading—Mr. B. C. Mehta, C|o Mr. S. J. Lali, Chotani Building, Proctor Street, Grant Road, Bombay, writes under date 24-1-1937: "Dear Mr. Sankaran, I was greatly pleased with your marvellous grand work. Ancient astrological works are really more charming than the present way of calculating. In Homai's reading, everything came out correct." Mr. N. C. Sethna, 7-C, Buillimoria Building, 2nd Floor, Grant Road, Bombay, writes under date 6th December, 1936: "Dear Mr. Sankaran, Many thanks for the Maha Vakya Reading that you sent to me. I was surprised by the huge size of the volume. I went through the reading rather slowly and what do I find? Many of the facts given are absolutely true to life. The description of my present condition is simply marvellous. This undoubtedly goes to prove that the horoscope you have chosen for me from Maha Vakya is correct and does relate to me. It is of course beyond our comprehension how vast, deep and wonderful must have been the amount of knowledge the ancient sages possessed. It is truly wonderful. From the reading I find that you have taken a great deal of trouble and care over it. I thank you very much for numerous favours you have shown me and sincerely wish that the Almighty God may bless you with health, happiness and prosperity for the rest of your life." (10842).

TAPTI BOAT TRAGEDY INQUIRY

Govt. Announce Personnel Of Committee

A Resolution of Bombay Government states:—

"Government is pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to make an inquiry into the boating tragedy which took place on the Tapti river at Surat on the 12th August 1938:—

Diwan Bahadur Chunilal M. Gandhi, Surat, (Chairman), The Collector of Surat, The Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, The President, District Local Board, Surat, Dinkarrao N. Desai, Esq., M. L. A., Broach, Isabhai Faizullabhai, Esq., Surat and Khan Bahadur Kavasji B. Vakil, Surat.

The Committee should be asked to begin the inquiry as soon as all the criminal proceedings arising out of the occurrence have been concluded and to submit its report to Government. The inquiry will be public.

The inquiry should cover the following matters, among others, namely:—

(1.) The causes of the accident; (2.) The reasons for the failure to save the lives of more of the passengers; (3.) The measures to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such accidents in future."

BIMALENDU BOSE AT BENARES

BENARES, Oct. 1.

Bimalendu Bose the Indian dancer who is on tour in North India exhibited his art to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at the Benares Hindu University before a large and distinguished gathering of professors and students with proper explanations on Wednesday and Thursday last. Malaviaji spoke very highly of the demonstration and the skill of the artiste

Suicide Verdict On General

LONDON: Sept. 29.

The evidence that he suffered from insomnia since August was given at the inquest of Major-General Dawnay, who was found gassed at home. A verdict of suicide, while his balance of mind was disturbed, was recorded. A medical witness said that Major-General Dawnay was a man of extraordinary and high principles and worked very hard.—Reuter.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

Auction Sale TO-MORROW (MONDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Household furniture, Zula Sofa Cabinet, Remington typewriter, Singer Machine, Chesterfield sets, H.M.V. Gramophone, Remington Portable typewriter, English safes, Wardrobes, Wrist watches, etc.

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

"Pileax" cures piles and fistula Re. 1. Rau & Sons, Dowlaishwaram. Chimanlal P. Shah, Bombay. (10755)

211. HOMOEOPATHY.

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani. Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free. Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10637).

NO RACES AT POONA

POONA, Oct. 1.

Owing to heavy rainfall in Poona, the course has been rendered impossible for racing.

To-day's Races are therefore postponed to Tuesday next and the third day of the Autumn Meeting to Saturday Oct. 8.

VICEROY NOT TO VISIT KASHMIR

Programme Cancelled In View Of International Situation

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The 'Associated Press' learns that in consequence of the international situation the Viceroy has cancelled his visit which he was to have made to Kashmir about October 10.

According to present arrangements, Lord Brabourne will proceed from Simla to Delhi on or about October 18.—A. P.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN KARACHI

Organiser's Statement

Swami Govindanand, Founder Congress Bharat Ramakrishna Ashram, Karachi, writes:—

Under the auspices of Congress Bharat Ramakrishna Ashram, I am holding, on the occasion of the approaching Diwali Festival, in the Rambaugh Recreation Ground, Karachi, an All-India Swadeshi Industries Exhibition, which as at present arranged, will commence on October 12 and close on October 28.

As there is not much time left now, Indian manufacturers, Indian Insurance Companies and others dealing in Swadeshi articles are advised to book stalls at an early date for show or sale of their wares. Manufacturers who are unable to book stalls may forward to me samples of their articles with price labels attached to each for exhibition in the General Museum which will be arranged.

The Entrance or Gate-fee will be only one anna. Free public functions in the open Rostrum will also be provided. Jail returned Congress volunteers will, on application, get free entrance or gate passes for the entire period of the Exhibition.

Those who desire to have st... or enrol themselves as volunteers or desire to have any information in respect of the Exhibition may communicate with me in person or in writing, at my place in Sadhuram Wadhwani Buildings, Artillery Maidan, Karachi.

BIYANI IN CAR ACCIDENT

AKOLA, Oct. 1.

The Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, had a providential escape this morning when his car met with a serious accident on his way back from Ellichpur. The car dashed against a tree and turned turtle.

All the occupants escaped unhurt except the Hon. Mr. Biyani who had received some bruises on the nose.

He came here in another car two hours after the accident and got himself examined.

The car also was slightly damaged.—United Press.

Shadows Of Coming Events Cast?

Rift In British Cabinet Lute

FIRST LORD OF ADMIRALTY RESIGNS

Duff Cooper's 'Profound Distrust' Of Foreign Policy

LONDON: October 1.

Mr. Duff Cooper, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has resigned in a letter to Mr. Chamberlain in which he stated: "IT IS EXTREMELY PAINFUL TO ME IN THE MOMENT OF YOUR GREAT TRIUMPH TO BE OBLIGED TO STRIKE A DISCORDANT NOTE. FOR REASONS WITH WHICH YOU ARE ACQUAINTED, AND WHICH I PROPOSE TO EXPLAIN TO THE COMMONS, IN DUE COURSE, I PROFOUNDLY DISTRUST THE FOREIGN POLICY WHICH THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS PURSUING, AND IT SEEMS LIKELY TO CONTINUE TO PURSUE. FEELING AS I DO, I CONSIDERED THAT HONOUR AND LOYALTY DEMAND THAT I SHOULD OFFER YOU MY RESIGNATION. I DO SO WITH PROFOUND REGRET, BECAUSE I HAVE BEEN SO PROUD TO HOLD THE PRESENT OFFICE,—ONE I ENVIED BEYOND ALL OTHERS IN THE STATE—AND I HAVE BEEN SO GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR HAVING SHOWN ME SUCH INVARIABLE KINDNESS AND PATIENCE."

Premier's Reply

Mr. Chamberlain has replied stating that he received the letter with great personal regret, "BUT KNOWING THAT YOU ARE SINCERELY CONVINCED THAT THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS MISTAKEN, I AGREE WITH YOU IN THINKING THAT IT WOULD NOT BE PROPER FOR YOU TO REMAIN A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT. BEFORE SUBMITTING YOUR RESIGNATION TO THE KING, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR WORK IN THE GREAT OFFICE WHICH YOU ARE NOW GIVING UP, AND EXPRESS THE CONVICTION THAT THE DIFFERENCES OVER PUBLIC POLICY MAKE NO BREACH IN OUR PERSONAL RELATIONS."—Reuter.

KING RECEIVES MR. DUFF COOPER.

The King at Buckingham Palace received Mr. Duff Cooper, who took leave on relinquishing the Ministry. The audience lasted nearly half an hour.

It is announced the King and Queen will return to Balmoral, to-morrow evening to complete their holiday interrupted by the crisis.—Reuter.

(Rt. Hon. Mr. Duff Cooper was First Lord of the Admiralty since May 1937, after being Secretary for War. He is aged 47. He served in the Great War, gaining D.S.O.).

CHAMBERLAIN CHEERED.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Mr. Chamberlain was heartily cheered as he left Downing Street this afternoon to spend the week-end at Chequers.

BIRMINGHAM'S WELCOME TO PREMIER.

Birmingham is planning a real welcome when the Prime Minister returns to his home town. Meanwhile as a tribute to Mr. Chamberlain the Lord Mayor has announced the inauguration of a Peace Thanksgiving Fund, to which citizens are invited to contribute in appreciation of Mr. Chamberlain's efforts for peace. The disposal of the fund will be subject to Mr. Chamberlain's wishes.—Reuter.

CATHOLIC PAPER STOPS PUBLICATION.

VIENNA.—The "Reichpost," the official Catholic paper for 45 years stopped publication on Saturday. All Jewish doctors' degrees have been officially cancelled. Four thousand people are affected.—Reuter.

(STOP PRESS ON PAGE 20).

GOOD NEWS

FOR OUR READERS IN KATHIAWAD

"Chronicle" Copies To Be Despatched By Air Daily

Subscribers of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" will be glad to know that arrangements have been made with the Air Services of India Limited for despatch of copies of these two papers (City editions) to Kathiawad by air every day. The aeroplane carrying the copies of "The Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" will leave Bombay every morning at 7-15 a. m. and arrive

At Bhavnagar at 8-45 a. m.
At Rajkot at 10-15 a. m.
At Jamnagar at 10-50 a. m. and
At Porbandar at 11-30 a. m.

Readers of the two papers in Kathiawad will thus be able to read the latest news only two or three hours later than their Bombay readers.

CONFERENCE AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR. Oct. 1.

At a meeting of. Non-Brahmins held here last night, it was decided to request the Working Committee of the Non-Brahmin Party, which is meeting at Yeotmal, tomorrow. to hold a Non-Brahmin Conference at Nagpur, on October 15 and 16.

It is likely that the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister of Bombay, or Mr. Jedhe, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, will be approached to preside over the Conference.

Attempts will be made at this Conference, it is understood, to amalgamate the Non-Brahmin Party with the Congress Party in this province.—United Press.

Polish Conditions Accepted Under Protest

Czechoslovakia Considers Munich Agreement Great Injustice

Occupation Begins: Evacuation To Be Completed By Oct. 10

PRAGUE Oct. 1.

It is officially announced that the Government have accepted, under protest, the conditions of the new Polish note.

GREAT INJUSTICE.

(Later)—A statement broadcast by the Prague radio describes the Munich Agreement as a great injustice against the nation, which always served the cause of peace and had gone to the extremes of self-denial, in order to show its goodwill and desire for good relations with its neighbours. All that the Czechoslovak nation has received was a crown of thorns. Nevertheless the life of the Czechoslovak Republic was not closed by the Munich Conference.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF TESCHEN DIST. BEGINS

Prague.—Czech forces have begun evacuation of Teschen District. Negotiations will be resumed immediately regarding the adjacent territories claimed by Poland.

MIXED COMMISSION

The Czech Government have decided to create a mixed commission to liquidate matters connected with this decision. Amputation of Teschen territory implies particularly great sacrifice for Czechoslovakia, because it means the cutting of railway communications between Germany and Slovakia.—Reuter.

Arrangements For Withdrawal Of Czech Troops

PRAGUE, Oct. 1.

All the necessary steps are being taken for the Czech troops to be withdrawn by the time the Germans marched in the afternoon into south and southwest Bohemia to occupy the first section of the transferred territory. Instructions were given to Czechs in advance to destroy mines and where this was impossible the troops were ordered to place easily recognisable danger signals in mined zones. At several points Czech and German officers conferred to arrange the carrying out of transfer of districts.—Reuter's Special.

CESSION TO POLAND

And Evacuation By October 10

WARSAW Oct. 1.

According to a semi-official Polish news agency, the conditions of the new Polish note are, firstly, a token occupation of Teschen and Silesian territory, by noon to-morrow, by ceding to Poland the Czech part of the town of Teschen and secondly, the rest of the said territory to be evacuated by Czech troops and authorities by October 10.

CROSSING OF CZECH FRONTIER

Official Announcement

BERLIN, Oct. 1.

It is officially announced that German troops crossed the Czech frontier at 14-00.in the Bohemian Forest, between Helfenberg and Finsterau, and began occupation of the section of territory as laid down in the Munich Agreement. It is announced, immediately following the occupation, that the German railways will take over the railways in these districts.

BR. OBSERVERS IN SUDETEN. LAND

The number of British observers in the Sudeten region of

(Continued on Page 20).

Advance Prohibition

Salem's Success Leads On To Further Experiment: Liquor Shops Closed In Cuddapah And Chittoor Dists.

CUDDAPAH, Oct. 1.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, inaugurated prohibition in Cuddapah District at a public meeting to-day. The premier explained the significance of Prohibition, and what it had achieved in Salem, and would also achieve in Cuddapah and Chittoor Districts. He observed it was appropriate that prohibition should be introduced in Cuddapah and Chittoor districts during the week, when the Gandhi Jayanti was being celebrated. The Premier dwelt on the implications of the law, and warned people against trying to evade it.

The town presents a festive appearance. Liquor shops around have been converted into cottages, where tea and coffee are served to the erstwhile addicts.

Women and children went in procession through the streets carrying effigies of the drink demon, which was destroyed eventually.

Chittoor, Oct. 1.—The Prime Minister and party arrived here from Cuddapah this evening in connection with the inauguration of prohibition in this District, and were accorded a rousing reception. The Premier drove round witnessing enthusiastic scenes at erstwhile liquor shops, and, later, addressed a meeting in the District Police Office compound.

HAPPINESS IN EVERY HOME

Mr. Yakub Hasan, Public Works Minister, who represents this district in the Assembly, addressing a meeting said war clouds had now lifted. The whole world was heaving a sigh of relief, when they in that town had gathered to inaugurate prohibition which would bring peace and happiness to every home in the district. A new life had dawned upon them, and he hoped his constituency would demonstrate that the path of prohibition had been rendered smooth by the willingness of the addicts to turn a new leaf in their life.

REJOICINGS IN RIGHT EARNEST

Though prohibition act comes into force in this district from to-day, celebration and rejoicings began yesterday after weeks of intense preparation. Bhajana parties went round the town from early morning, carrying placards announcing the end of the drink evil. The day closed with a ceremonial function and lighting of bonfires.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

DR. KHARE'S LAST BOW TO C. P. ASSEMBLY.

NAGPUR, Oct. 1.

Dr. Khare made his last bow to the C. P. Assembly Congress Party at an in-camera meeting of the party to-day in anticipation of his expulsion to-morrow. His announcement and his brief farewell visibly moved the whole party and there were spontaneous expressions of sorrow at his departure from the party from many members including the Premier Pandit Shukla and Pandit D. P. Mishra, while two members actually burst into tears. The meeting dispersed amidst sorrowful scenes.

Dr. Khare made the announcement of his exit from the Party at a dramatic moment in the proceedings of the meeting when discussion was going on over the question of the inclusion or non-inclusion of non--Congress M.L.A.s in the Assembly Congress Party. This was opposed by the anti-Ministerialists within the Party while ultimately the view of the Ministerialists prevailed that it was for the Parliamentary Sub-Committee to decide. The meeting finally accepted a compromise resolution that the application of the non-Congress M.L.A.s should be submitted to the Parliamentary Sub Committee with the recommendation of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Parliamentary Party.

BIDDING FAREWELL

When the house had hardly adopted this resolution Dr. Khare stood up and declared his decision to bid farewell to the Party. He said that his expulsion might bring sorrow to many and please some whereupon Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra got up and said that everyone was sorry for the recent developments. Everybody was victim of circumstances. The Party could not help him. Dr. Khare's fight was against the Working Committee and here the Party could not help him. He assured Dr. Khare of his good wishes.

One member suggested that Thakur Chedilal, President of the Mahakoshal Congress Committee should intervene to improve matters for Dr. Khare. The Ministers welcomed the suggestion. Pandit Shukla, the Premier, accepting the suggestion said that he would always have goodwill towards Dr. Khare, and asked for Dr. Khare's continued co-operation and advice.

TOUCHING SCENE.

The whole meeting was visibly moved at this demonstration of sympathy from two of Dr. Khare's ex-Cabinet colleagues for their erstwhile Chief from whom they parted company under different circumstances only a few weeks ago.—United Press.

NO MORE RESIGNATIONS?

LONDON: Oct. 1.

Apropos Mr. Duff Cooper's resignation, Reuter's Lobby Correspondent learns that it is unlikely that there will be any further resignations from the Cabinet.

It is understood that Mr. Duff Cooper made his position clear at a brief meeting of the Cabinet last night, though the letter was only written to-day.

It is not thought likely that the resignation will mean many changes in the composition of the Government, and possibly the vacancy will be filled by one promotion. The Government Chief Whip, Mr. Margesson, would be a strong candidate for the post, if he wished to give up the present very onerous duties.—Reuter.

BERLIN PRESS GLOATS OVER 'BETTER FUTURE'

(Continued from Page 19).

Czechoslovakia is to be increased. The probable number will be brought up from two to six. The Czechoslovak Government have readily agreed. The time table dealing with the movement of German troops into Czechoslovakia provides a number of safeguards calculated to avoid dangerous incidents

These include neutral zone between the advancing Germans and retreating Czechs. The zone will vary in width between a mile and mile-and-a-half according to the nature of the country involved. A provision is also being made for Czechoslovak and German officers to maintain contact between Czech and German troops.

GENL. KREJCI'S APPEAL

It is noted in London that General Krejci, the Czechoslovak Commander-in-Chief, has appealed to the army to do its duty "in the cause of sorrowful days", and has not been led by sentiment. The army has pledged its word to obey its supreme Commander, the President, and General Krejci is satisfied.—Reuter's Special.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF HITLER

Hailed As Deliverer Of Sudeten Germans

BERLIN, Oct. 1.

Herr Hitler made a triumphal return to Berlin this morning and was hailed by vast crowds with tumultous cheering as "the deliverer of the Sudeten Germans and the preserver of peace."

The welcome surpassed even that when he returned from Vienna after the annexation of Austria

Herr Hitler drove to the Chancellery through densely lined streets, the reception reaching its climax at the Wilhelmstrasse, where a hundred thousand gave a thunderous ovation. The bells of all churches rang a peal of welcome.

In response to the cries of the crowd, Herr Hitler four times appeared on the balcony of the Reich Chancellery, accompanied by Herr Henlein, dressed in civilian clothes. Herr Hitler, beaming with pleasure, bowed in all directions and saluted the crowd.—Reuter

BERLIN PRESS JUBILANT

Beginning Of Better Future

BERLIN, Oct. 1.

The press hails the Anglo-German declaration as a beginning to a better future in which the two nations will never again cross swords, but live in peace and security, in a spirit of mutual confidence.

The "Volkischer Beobachter" says, "Whether eternal peace of Europe is realizable or not, the Munich settlement at least has given a practical proof that the national aim can be achieved by peaceful means."

"The Boersen Zeitung" speaks of the removal of the nightmare of war being followed by hope and better understanding and co-operation between nations.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.

The German press welcomes the solution and the Hitler-Chamberlain agreement. The official paper "Volkischer Beobachter" expressed joy that "the territory in the middle of Europe, with over three million inhabitants has been won without a single sword blow."

NEW GERMAN LOAN FLOATED

1.500 Million Marks At 4-1/2 P.C. Interest

BERLIN, Oct. 1.

The floatation is announced of the new Reich loan of 1,500 million marks bearing four-and-a-half per cent interest. Already 550 million marks have been taken up. The remainder is being offered at 98-3/4 per cent. The loan is to enable the Government to "continue with the tasks it has shouldered," says an official announcement.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

While a chorus of joyful plaudits of the peaceful settlement still echo, the newspapers of many countries including Britain, France and Africa are beginning to turn their attention to analyse more closely the agreement and its repercussions, which, however, are recognised as very difficult at the present juncture

RELEASED BUT MAY BE RECALLED

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Air Ministry announces that the personnel of the Observer Corps called up for service on September 25 are being released, on the understanding that they can be recalled at two hours notice.—Reuter's Special.

WILL FORCE BE SENT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA?

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The war office states that no decision has been reached whether a force will be despatched to Czechoslovakia. The War Office is making preparations in the event of such a force being required speculation regarding the units commanders therefore, is premature.—Reuter.

(Earlier News on Pages 21 & 22).

Dr. Imredy's Broadcast

BUDAPEST, Oct. 1.

The Hungarian Premier, Dr. Imredy is broadcasting to-night, dealing with the events during last week. He is also expected to appeal for national unity during "the all important period ahead.

The Mornings Press here is entirely devoted to the situation following the Munich agreement and mainly pressing the Hungarian claims in Czechoslovakia.—Reuter's Special.

Gopal Reddy Leaves Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn) Oct. 1.

Minister Gopal Reddy, Mr. Magnati Bapineedu, Parliamentary Secretary, Madras and Mr. Venkatrao M. L. A. who arrived here on September 29 left the station.

MOVE TO CUT PEKING-HANKOW RY.

Pincer Movement Progressing

TOKIO, Oct. 1.

A pincer movement in Hankow is steadily progressing from northeast according to Japanese field despatches. One column is battering Wulitian halfway between Loshan and Sinyang, in an effort to cut the Peking-Hankow Railway, while another is threatening an invasion of Hupeh and loss of the town Macheng. Meanwhile 100 mile stretch of the river Yangtse between Hankow and Tientkiashen has been converted into vast mine-fields.

100 MILES IN 3 DAYS

Hankow.—Describing "the unforgetable journey" in which they took three days to travel 100 miles from Sinyang to Hankow Reuter's special correspondent says that Japanese bombers had wrecked the track and demoralised the population to such an extent that the railway is now in a state of complete chaos.—Reuter's Special.

Apropos the recent strike in the Government Intermediate College, Etawah, which took a communal turn, the U. P. Government has issued a press note contradicting the news published in some of the papers that the Hindu boys struck because a Muslim class captain was selected. Government characterises the news as misleading and incorrect.

British Press Goes Mad With Enthusiasm

Liberal Journals And Labour Take Cautious View

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Agreement and the Anglo-German declaration are hailed by the press with page devouring headlines commensurate only with those announcing the 1918 Armistice. The Prime Minister's part in effecting this promise of "Peace In Our Time" is acknowledged freely and enthusiastically on all sides.

The "Times" writes that no conqueror returning home from victory on the battlefield has come home adorned with nobler laurels than Mr. Chamberlain from Munich yesterday.

At the moment when the current racing towards the precipice seemed irresistible it was Mr. Chamberlain's leadership that showed how immense were the forces ranged on the side of reason against violence.

Brutal methods of national aggrandisement have been publicly renounced by their principal exponents.

Hitler has deferred to the protest of the whole world against war

Open To Criticism

The "Daily Telegraph", after acknowledging the enormous debt owing to the most indefatigable endeavour of a single man, asks what sort of peace emanates from the agreement and concludes the Agreement is open to criticism not so much in its contents as in the manner in which it was negotiated over the heads of the Czechs.

Prudence compels us as yet to refrain setting undue store by the joint Anglo-German declaration. If we could accept it at its face value Hitler's latest assurance that territorial demands in Europe are now at an end, hopes that could be reposed in the declaration would be considerably enhanced but it is impossible to forget that after the retrocession of the Saar and reoccupation of the Rhineland, Hitler gave similar pledges.

Certain it is that the declaration would not survive a repetition of the policy of threats and "surprises" which brought all Europe to the verge of a general conflagration.

The "Daily Herald" says the Agreement is open to grave criticism on a number of important points but nevertheless Hitler had to abandon the most brutal of his Godesburg terms. For the first time he had to realise there are forces in the world more powerful than the absolute will of a dictator.

The "News Chronicle" says that in agreeing to the occupation next week under threat of force the democratic powers sacrificed a vital principle in international affairs and drastically weakened Czechoslovakia's chances of survival and the prospects of democracy throughout Europe

ISOLATION OF SOVIET

The Hitler-Chamberlain peace declaration was blazoned in the newspapers in America whose correspondents prophesy that Mr. Chamberlain is determined to press home his advantage to engineer a Four-Power understanding for peace after meeting German-Italian grievances and removing the Soviet influence from Europe.

The "Star" in an editorial, while praising Mr. Chamberlain, asks, "Will the Nazis content themselves or succumb to renewed megalomania?"

The press applauds Mr. Chamberlain, but "Star" sounds a warning that Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler owing to their ideology must continue a policy of conquest. It adds, "Those who love justice and freedom must remain on guard."—Reuter.

Poland's Ultimatum Expires

German Troops March Into Sudetenland

PRAGUE, OCT. 1.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HANDED TO THE CZECH GOVERNMENT A NOTE INSISTING ON IMMEDIATE ANSWER TO LAST WEDNESDAY'S NOTE ASKING FOR IMMEDIATE EVACUATION OF ALL CZECH TERRITORY INHABITED BY POLES.

The note sent to Prague demands the fulfilment of the demands.

It is not revealed whether a time limit is attached but it is understood that this was the case and the limit expires not later than midday Saturday.

COLONIES WANTED

It is now understood that the German march into Sudetenland will not occur until the dawn of October 1.

A Nazi spokesman declares that the principal topic which would come in the Anglo-German Pact will be an arrangement with a view to limitation of land and air armaments.

It is felt in German circles that now nothing can prevent an arrangement by which Germany recovers her colonies, as the British suspicions of Germany's motives should now be dissipated.

PUFFED WITH PRIDE

VON BRAUCHITSCH IN AN ARMY ORDER ANNOUNCING THAT THE GERMAN ARMY TO-DAY WILL MARCH INTO THE SUDETEN TERRITORY, SAYS "THE GERMAN ARMY ENTERS INTO THE LIBERATED TERRITORY FILLED WITH HAPPY PRIDE AT BEING THE HERALDS OF GERMAN DISCIPLINE AND ORDER AND HENCEFORTH BEING THE INSTRUMENT OF ITS SUPREME COMMANDER IN OFFERING THEIR GERMAN BROTHER THE STRONG PROTECTION OF GERMAN ARMS."

EVACUATION BEGAN

The first meeting of the International Commission concerned itself, according to German circles, with the proposals for frictionless occupation of zones one and two laid down in the agreement. Dr. Goebbels has issued a proclamation telling the population to publicly demonstrate their gratitude for the Fuehrer.

THE EVACUATION OF SECTOR ONE OF SUDETEN TERRITORY BEGAN TO-NIGHT. IT IS ANNOUNCED FROM PRAGUE RADIO STATION THAT THE EVACUATION OF SECTOR ONE WILL CONTINUE UNTIL SUNDAY AND THE EVACUATION OF OTHER ZONES WOULD BE DONE SYSTEMATICALLY.

RETURN TESCHEN AND SILESIA

Fresh Note To Prague

WARSAW, Oct. 1.

The fulfilment, in a clear and concise manner, of Poland's "just" claims regarding Teschen and Silesia is demanded in a fresh note sent by the Polish Government to Prague.

It is understood that a time limit expiring not later than midday today is attached to the note, which reached Prague by 'plane at 10 p.m. yesterday.

According to official commentatory, the Polish Government are amazed to discover that Prague's reply to Poland's earlier note did not go further than generalities and it is alleged here that it was a manoeuvre to evade the fulfilment of the promise.—Reuter.

CZECHS WILLING TO NEGOTIATE

LONDON, Oct 1

It is learned that Polish note to Czechoslovakia was sent two days ago and demanded immediate surrender of the whole of the Teschen area to Poland, requesting a reply within 48 hours.

This note followed upon a personal letter of Dr. Benes to the Polish President Mosciki wherein it is understood, Dr. Benes agreed to a correction of the existing frontier through negotiation so that the Czechs in Teschen may be safeguarded.

The Czech reply to the Polish note was extended to be on these lines and to reject any forcible settlement.—Reuter.

POLES CAPTURE TERRITORIES

Earlier it was stated that Rolawice, Petrovice, Tuchen and Bielsko, already occupied by Polish troops. A state of emergency has been declared in the region and foreigners are not admitted without special permission.

The Polish radio station broadcast statement that Poland is entirely unaffected by the Munich Agreement. The moment at which Teschen will be united with Poland depends solely on Poland which has complete liberty of action.

In this connection the British Ambassador is seeing M. Beck, Foreign Minister, to-night and will ask for information about Poland's action and the anti-Czech demonstrations were arranged to-night throughout the country.

Police guards at the British embassy and other Foreign missions have been reinforced.

The President to-day conferred with the Premier, Marshall Rydz Smigly, and M. Beck. it is presumed, in regard to Poland's claim in Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

Dictatorship Prevails Over Democracy

Sinclair On Peace Agreement

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Three views on Mr. Chamberlain's settlement are expressed in the speeches of Mr. Anthony Eden, the former Foreign Secretary, Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal Leader and Mr. L. S. Amery, Conservative M. P.

Mr. Eden said there is neither time nor place to comment on the recent international events, but we all realise the severe strain upon Government and above all upon Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax. We each one of us, whatever our political beliefs, felt deep sympathy for them in their unparalleled ordeal and wished godspeed in their untiring efforts.

Sir Archibald Sinclair said "The power and the will of the German dictator has prevailed over the will of the free people of Britain, France and Czechoslovakia. If war has been averted, peace has not been yet established".

Mr. Amery said "During the respite, it may only be a brief one which the Prime Minister has secured, we must come closer together in facing the common danger sufficiently to make it possible for Parliament to pass some form of national service which will permit our manpower and national resources to be organised for our national safety".

GERMAN TROOPS ENTER SUDETEN DIST.

REGENSBURG, (Near German-Czech Frontier), Oct. 1.

German army engineers crossed the frontier into Sudetenland at 5 a.m., to remove "any objectionable material" that may have been left behind near bridgeheads, according to an unconfirmed report, which, if correct, means that these are the first troops to cross over.—Reuter.

British Troops For Czechoslovakia

To maintain order under the provisions of the Munich Agreement, six battalions of British soldiers are expected to be sent to Czechoslovakia in the next few days. They will probably consist of four guards battalions and two battalions from line regiments.—Reuter.

INDIAN TROOP MOVEMENTS CANCELLED

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The "Associated Press" learns that in view of the improved situation in Europe Government of India have cancelled troop movements which were recently announced.

It is also learnt that in conformity with the general movement of troops that the two squadrons of R. A. F., which were due to proceed to Singapore will not now go.—A. P.

Ronald Colman Married

SANTA BARBARA, (California). October, 1.

The world renowned British filmstar, Ronald Colman married the London-born Actress, Benita Hume.—Reuter.

Chamberlain Hails It "Peace Of Our Time"

Daladier To Face Parliament On Tuesday

We Worked In Accordance With Justice, Says Duce To Surging Crowds In Rome

LONDON, Oct. 1.

It is stated by the War Office to-night that limited amount of leave is being granted to personnel of the Anti-Aircraft and Coast Defence Units of the Territorial Army, who were called out on Monday last, but all equipment will remain in position with necessary guards and sentries.

A circular letter has been issued to-night to all football league clubs requesting them, before commencing play matches to-morrow, to hold a brief ceremony to mark the Munich Settlement and peace agreement by playing or singing the British National Anthem and calling cheers from spectators.

Women's Auxiliary

The War Office announces; "Although it was found necessary to announce a scheme for Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service, during the crisis, the scheme has been in preparation for sometime and will form a recognised service in the future, being run on the same lines as the territorials in peacetime. There has been a most enthusiastic response to the scheme."

Chamberlain Greeted

Londoners carried on demonstrations at the outcome of the Munich Conference till late hour. Thousands, of whom 70 per cent. were women, streamed up the Downing Street but police prevented them from entering Downing Street.

Sunday will be observed as a day of national thanksgiving "That by God's mercy we have been delivered from imminent danger of war," enjoined the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The King mentioned to Mr. Chamberlain to get forward and for a short time he stood alone in front of the balcony, while enthusiasm reached great heights. Mr. Chamberlain looked remarkably fit, his face wreathed in smiles. Afterwards the King and Mr. Chamberlain remained together for a few minutes while the Prime Minister told the King as to what had occurred at Munich.

Cabinet Meeting

Mr. Chamberlain left for Downing Street at 7-12 a. m. Here he received another tumultuous welcome. Mr. Chamberlain appeared at the balcony of Number Ten Downing Street and said: "This is the second time in our history that there has come back from Germany to Downing Street peace with honour. I believe that it is peace for our time. I recommend to you to go homé and sleep quietly in your beds."

The meeting of the Cabinet lasted 35 minutes. The Premier reported on his visit to Germany and then retired to his private quarters at Ten Downing Street for dinner. No further meetings of the Cabinet has been arranged. All members were present except Lord Stanley.

Withdrawal Of Reservists

A Council of Ministers in Paris was attended by M. Daladier. It decided to convoke an extraordinary meeting of the Parliament on Tuesday to hear the account of events leading to the Munich Agreement.

At the meeting M. Lebrun thanked M. Daladier for his "enlightened and vigilant patriotism and civic courage with which he assumed and fulfilled his grave and delicate mission and brought it to a successful conclusion."

The Government, to-night, considered measures necessary for sending home the reservists called up during the crisis. This it was stated, will be outcarried progressively according to a prearranged plan which will safeguard national defence.

It is hoped here that some such arrangements as was reached between Britain and Germany to consult each other regarding difficulties, may be possible between France and Germany and France and Italy.—Reuter.

Rome Politicians' Views

Well-informed circles in Rome believe that further negotiations between the four great powers will follow the Munich Agreement and any outstanding questions will be discussed.

The ratification of the Anglo-Italian Agreement and the liquidation of the question of volunteers in Spain is mentioned, but no confirmation is available in authoritative circles that any such negotiations are likely to begin immediately.

Signor Mussolini arrived at Rome at 6 p. m. and drove through cheering streets to Palazzo Venezia, where he went to the balcony in response to cheers of a crowd nearly 150,000. He stated, "Comrades, you have revived the memorable hours. At Munich we worked for peace, in accordance with justice which is the ideal of the Italian people."

Duce Greeted 16 Times

Enthusiastic crowds recalled Sgr. Mussolini to the balcony 16 times. Rarely has there been such a fervent demonstration before the Palazzo Venezia.

The crowd included a party of hundred Britons under the balcony. They carried the Union Jack which the Duce pointed out to the crowd as if inviting them to salute it, which they did with cheers and by waving handkerchiefs.

All the way to Rome Railway was lined at intervals with blackshirts and soldiers. Shops and offices here were closed early to enable the workers to line streets.

The British, German and United States Ambassadors and the French Charge d' Affaires greeted Sgr. Mussolini at the station.—Reuter.

First Fruits Of Munich Agreement

BRITAIN'S TRADE PROSPECTS WITH GERMANY: MOVE FOR RESTORATION OF MONARCHY IN SPAIN

BERLIN, October 1.

CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT IN ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE RELATIONS IS BELIEVED TO RESULT FROM THE PACT. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT A DECLARATION SIMILAR TO THAT BETWEEN HERR HITLER AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN WILL BE REACHED TO-DAY BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

German circles also hope that the Spanish civil war problem will now be shortly settled.

It is understood that this was the main topic discussed between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini when the latter arrived in Munich. Official circles would favour a settlement in which Spaniards decide for themselves. It is felt that the Spanish regime will be secured if a monarch agreeable to the Spanish people could be found.

Although Herr Hitler stated that Germany had no more territorial claims in Europe, official circles expect that in due course friendly arrangements may be reached satisfying German interests in Memel and Danzig.

These, however, are regarded as insignificant in comparison with the prospects of lasting agreement with Britain and the end of antagonisms between Democracies and Dictatorships.—Reuter.

HEAVING HEAVY SIGH OF RELIEF

Expression Of Gratitude And Hope For Future

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Reaction to the Four-Power Agreement announced at Munich a few hours ago has not yet crystallised in Europe and further afield. What is clear, however, is that peoples of the world are heaving a heavy sigh of relief at the narrow escape from war.

The Premiers of the two British Dominions even express words of hope about an altered temper in Europe hereafter.

CANADA'S GRATITUDE.

Mr. Mackenzie King has telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlain and President Roosevelt expressing the gratitude of the Canadian people at their efforts. To Mr. Chamberlain he says: "A turning point in the world's history will be reached if, as we hope to-night's Agreement means a halt to the mad race for arms and a new start in building a partnership of all peoples."

AUSTRALIA'S HOPE.

Mr. Lyons (Australia) commenting on the agreement said: "We hope it will be the forrunner of a general settlement which will ensure happiness and prosperity for all peoples."

The text of the Agreement came too late for general comment in the British and French Press, this morning. Many French commentators believe that the Four-Power talks may lead also to a settlement of the question of Non-Intervention in Spain.—Reuter.

SATYAVATI RELEASED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1.

Shrimati Satyavati, a prominent Socialist worker of Delhi, who was convicted under Section 124-A for delivering a speech at a village near Delhi and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, was released this morning from the Delhi jail.—United Press.

PEACE TALKS IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, Sept. 30.

Leaders of Muslim and Hindu communities in the state, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung and Mr. Narsinga Rao have resumed their unity talks, the State Congress having given an assurance that they would suspend their programme for a fortnight in order to enable the talks to be carried on in a calm atmosphere.—United Press.

Strengthening Hitler For Next Spring!

Kingsley Martin writes in the "New Statesman and Nation."

I believe that the feeling of shame that I feel to-day is shared by most other Englishmen. I believe that Mr. Chamberlain might have saved peace and that he has preferred to sell it. If England, France and Russia had held firmly together Hitler would not have marched. Mainly, I believe, because Mr. Chamberlain would not be an ally of Russia and has always preferred a German hegemony in Europe to the possibility of the extension of Russian influence. Britain has been made to act as Hitler's jackal.

If there had been a firm guarantee against aggression, discussions and compromises were not dishonourable; but to do Hitler's dirty work for him, to go over the heads of the Czech people and ourselves to present the ultimatum to those who were relying on us for protection against Hitler's ultimatum. This is an infamy which I had thought to be politically impossible for any Government, even though the Prime Minister might desire it.

The present proposals do not save us from war. They settle nothing, they strengthen Hitler for his next spring, which is as likely to be against the Western Powers as against the U.S.S.R. They destroy the one refuge of reason, freedom and sanity left in Europe east of the Rhine, they put an end to any trust in the word of an Englishman and make the British people, against their wills, the tool and the dupes of the most terrible regime of cruelty and fanaticism that the modern world has known.

I believe that peace might have been saved. I also believe that the risk of war was worth running. I have seen men fighting for their freedom in Spain and I believe that they are happier, even amidst all the horrors of that war, than we are in comfort in Britain. I would rather fight for freedom with all that that entails than watch here helpless, while those who have trusted us are left to the vengeance of the German Reich.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Shud 9, 1994
Muslim: Shaban 7, 1357
Parsi: Parvardin 27, 1308
Hightide: 5-50; 17-32
Lowtide: 12-43; 23-44
Sunrise: 6h. 29m
Sunset: 6h. 28m.

Monday, October 3

S S "Chitral" with English mails sails at 10 a.m.

Tuesday, October 4

Dasara: Public Holiday.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Booking of private telegrams to Czechoslovokia resumed. But such telegrams are restricted to plain language only.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY

The 25th Annual General meeting of the Society will be held at the Society's Office to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The written examination of the students of the Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will be held to-day (Sunday), at 12 noon (S.T.) in the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Boribunder Station, from 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MAPUCA UNION

The sons of Mapuca will celebrate the Feast of their Patron St. Jerome to-day (Sunday), at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul at 10-15 a.m. (S.T.) with a Solemn High Mass Sermon and Benediction.

AN ALL-KARNATAKA FESTIVAL

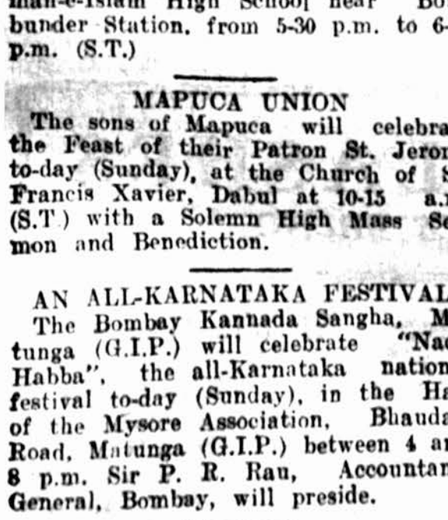
The Bombay Kannada Sangha, Matunga (G.I.P.) will celebrate "Nadu Habba", the all-Karnataka national festival to-day (Sunday), in the Hall of the Mysore Association, Bhaudaji Road, Matunga (G.I.P.) between 4 and 8 p.m. Sir P. R. Rau, Accountant-General, Bombay, will preside.

FLAG SALUTATION AT MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Jayanti Sub-Committee of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee there will be a Flag Salutation Ceremony at Nappoo Hall Maidan, Matunga to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will unfurl the flag and address the gathering Other prominent Congressmen will be present on the occasion.

Before the flag salutation a procession will start from Post Office Corner and parade important streets

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



with
WAYNE MORRIS
PRISCILLA LANE
Hugh Herbert

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"God's Country and the Woman" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Men Are Such Fools" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Unexpected" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"The Awful Truth" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Girl in the Taxi" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
METRO—"Mannequin" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti-Mata" Daily at 2, 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Stolen Heaven" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Goldwyn Follies" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Dhruva Kumar" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"Mother Carey's Chickens" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Under the Red Robe" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Cat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Light of Wisdom" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15.

VAKTRITWOTTEJAK SABHA. DADAR

The fifth anniversary day of the above society will be celebrated on Dassera Day to-morrow (Monday) in C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar, at 9-30 a.m. Rao Bahadur Prin. D. G. Padhye will preside

THE B. E. S. AND T. CO., LTD.

On the 1st of October, 1938, the balance of Rupees fifty lakhs of debentures was paid off in full, with interest accrued, out of the Company's funds. No debentures now remain to be paid.

KSHATRAKULOTPANNA MARATHA SAMAJ. BOMBAY

The foundation stone of the building for the Residential High School and the Assembly Hall for the Workmen's Boys and Girls will be laid by the Honourable Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay, on Monday, October, 3, at 5 p.m. on Plots Nos. 142 and 149. Hospital Avenue Road, Parel.

GOAN PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Girgaum Road, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) to consider the Social, Economic and Political conditions of Goans to-day. Smt. Maniben Kara will preside. Prof. Pradhan, V. B. Karnik and others will speak.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

The sixth anniversary of the Billawar Association, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Anagariga Ramananda (Mr. Manjeri Rama Iyer, Calicut) will preside on the occasion

NARAYAN GURUDEV

The tenth anniversary of the Mahasamadhi of his holiness the late Brahma Shri Narayan Gurudev will be held to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gymnasium Hall of the Bai Kahibai Hindu High School 26, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside and Mr. Manjeri Rama Iyer will speak on the life of Gurudev.

CYCLE RACES OF THE B.P.C.C.

To-day (Sunday), three cycle races will be organised by the B.P.C.U. at the Oval. Two miles for girls, three mile road for novices and five mile road championship open. Entry fee Re. 1.

CHARITY SHOW

In aid of the Students' Home, managed by the Bombay Students' Union, "Its love I'm after" will be shown at the Capitol to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Admission by tickets.

VILE PARLE GUJARATI MANDAL

The inauguration ceremony of the above Mandal will be performed by the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakwasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, on Tuesday October 4, at 8-30 a.m. at the Municipal Market, Shradhanand Road, Vile Parle (East).

LATE PANTHAKI ARDESHIR M. DASTUR NALLADARU

The Zoroastrian Friends' Union will perform Baj ceremony of the anniversary day of their late member, Panthaki Ardeshir M. Dastur Nalladaru at Dady Seth Agiari to-day (Sunday), at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.), under the chairmanship of Dr. Minoo Kavasji Bilpodiwala M.B., B.S. Mr. Cowasji S. Dalal, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer will make a short speech on the life of the deceased. During the ceremony of the death anniversary of the deceased, relations and friends of the deceased as well as the member of the Union, are requested to be present.

FASLI MEHERGHAN JASSAN AND FIRDOUSE DAY

Under the joint auspices of the Rahnuma-E-Mazdayasnan Sabha and the Gatha Society Fasli Meherghan and Firdouse Day Jassan will be observed to-day (Sunday), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute second floor (Museum East) at 5 p.m. when Jassan ceremony will be performed. Thereafter a gathering will be held under the Presidentship of Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria when Ervad Framroze A. Bode will deliver a lecture on "Mithra and Mithrains" Major Sorab Bamji will speak on "Meherghan". Finally the President Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will give a discourse on "Firdouse Day".

Gandhi Jayanti Purse Fund

The General Secretary, of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

The following is the further list of donations for the Gandhi Jayanti Purse:

Previously acknowledged Rs. 1791; Through Dr. D. T. Anklesaria Rs. 253; Through Sjt. Maneklal Vakharia Rs. 240; Through B.P.C.C. Office Rs. 110; Bombay Shroff Association Rs. 70; Bombay Kharek Bazar Mewa Merchants' Assn. Rs. 70; Through Miss Pramila Mohanlal Pandya Rs. 30-10; and Electrical Contractors' Assn. Rs. 52-8.

AT ANDHERI

To-day (Sunday), the 9th day of the Navaratra Mahotsava will be performed under the presidentship of Seth Vai-Kunthlal Lalubhai Mehta, at Gazadar Hall, at 9 p.m

Programme:—Shree Purshottam Kanji, Shree Shantilal H. Shah, Shree Dhirajlal C. Shah, Shree Narmad Vaidya and others will speak on "Mahatma Gandhi and Khadi."

DISCOURSE ON ZOROASTRIAN COSMOGENESIS

At the Hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dadyseth House, 3rd floor, Cowasji Patel St. tomorrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwalla, Advocate, will give his fourth discourse on the series on "Cosmogenesis the division of Souls in the Nisti". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

AJMER STUDENTS' LEAGUE

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, (By Mail).

Want of a Students' organisation was for a long time past felt in Ajmer. Some enthusiastic students met in the local Congress office to consider over the question. It was decided to form an association under the name "Students' League" in Ajmer. A subcommittee of Messrs Sudhindra, B.A. Sahityaratna (Convener), Dinesh Kumar Varma and Radhey Shyam Sharma was formed to draw a constitution and submit it before the next Sunday.

Hinda Sangrtottejak Mandal

On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Mandal, a variety entertainment of vocal music and dance by the celebrated Belgaum dancer Menakabai will be held on Monday October 3, at 9-30 p.m. at the Wagle Hall, Chikitsaka Samuha High School, Kandewadi Sheth Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji will take the chair on the occasion.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GIRGAUM

A public meeting will be held on Sunday the 2nd October at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Girgaum Road, at 11 a.m., to consider the Social, Economic and Political condition of Goans today. Smt. Maniben Kara has consented to preside. Prof. Pradhan, V. B. Karnik and others will speak.

Labour Leaders' Conference

Mr. K. N. Joglekar, Organising Secretary, General Strike Council of Action writes:—

A Conference of workers in all trades and industries, workshops and factories is to be held on Sunday, October 2 to protest against the Trades Disputes Bill now on the Bombay Legislative Assembly's anvil and to devise means for rendering it ineffective, because it is calculated to be heavily overweighted in favour of the employers and as a first step in the direction to take measures to organise a day's general strike on October 17.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, B. R. Ambedkar, S. V. Parulekar, R. A. Khedgikar, S. H. Jhabvala, S. C. Jhosi, S. A. Dange, Bakshi, K. N. Joglekar, R. S. Nimbkar, S. S. Mirajkar, B. T. Randive, D. V. Pradhan, V. B Karnik, Lalji Pendse, Bhise and several other representatives of the various unions will be present for the Conference.

"THE STATES' PEOPLE."

A monthly bulletin recording the happenings in States throughout India will appear on 2nd October, 1938, as an organ of the All-India States' People's Conference. Its Subscription will be Re. 1 only write to The Manager, The States' People, P.O. Box No. 62, Bombay 1.

Grain Merchants' Association

At their meeting held on Saturday last, the Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association passed the undermentioned resolution unanimously. 'In view of the invaluable services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi to the cause of the Indian nation as a whole, this Committee strongly protests against the mischievous and filthy propaganda carried on by certain newspapers and journals against him who is the soul of Truth and non-violence, and urges those concerned to take prompt measures for the suppression of the same.'

Sterling Purchases

BOMBAY, Oct. 1.

A Press Communique issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, states that sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 30th September 1938 amounted to £615,000.—A. P.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Hongkong, Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai per S.S. "Conte Biancamano" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 3rd instant.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. on "The Frontiers of Czechoslovakia are the Frontiers of Civilization," when Mr. Acharya will move and Mr. A. M. Coelho will oppose the resolution Dr. Manshardt will preside.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m

Kate Douglas Wiggin's
MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS
with Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler, James Ellison, Fay Bainter, Walter Brennan, Frank Albertson, Aline Kruger, Virginia Weidler
RKO RADIO PICTURE

Glorious Successor to "LITTLE WOMEN"!

NEVER

TRUST THE
BIG POWERS;

Says the Lovely
NASEEM

AS

"VASANTI"

MINERVA'S
DRAMA of a WOMAN'S HEART
From TO-MORROW

AT

MINERVA

THE HOME OF GREAT FILMS.

LOVE
OF
FIGHT ... ...

FIGHT
FOR
LOVE

The Cat

IS

Fantastic Fun-Fare!

RANJIT'S
ROARING
COMEDY
ROMANCE!

Matinee To-day, Tom. & Tues.:
2-30 P.M.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

ZENANA SHOW: WED.: 1-30 P M.

WEST END

TEARS....
of Joy!

SMILE....
OF BITTER SORROW!

SURENDRA
SEES BOTH AS THE

"GRAMOPHONE SINGER"

SAGAR'S MUSICAL DRAMA, now in the 3RD WEEK Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.

MATINEE TO-DAY, TOM., TUES.
2-30 P.M.

IMPERIAL

A GREAT MARATHI
MYTHOLOGICAL

DHRUVAKUMAR

Daily 5, 7-45 & 10-30 P.M.
Matinee on Sun., Mon.,
Tues. at 2-15 P.M.

PLAZA

JUDICIARY V. EXECUTIVE

Sir Maurice Gwyer On Administration Of Law And Justice

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA: Sept. 30.

"The administration of Law and Justice is the most important function of the State. Justice implies the method of ascertaining truth and administering decisions on points of law irrespective of considerations for personalities, orders from Executive authorities or idiosyncrasies of judge," said Hon. Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of the Federal Court of India addressing the students of Poona Law College on the occasion of the annual social gathering this evening. Among those present were Hon. Justice Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Govindrao Madgavkar, Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. N. S. Lokur.

Sir Maurice said true civilisation was found in the countries where judiciary was independent of executive, or other influences. There are places in the world where at present the doctrine of might is right, has taken the place of the principle of independent justice. This doctrine would destroy all that we have been regarding as high and valuable.

Concluding Sir Maurice said: "Human justice might be imperfect, but there is divine justice, which ideal we should strive to attain by cultivating free, just and impartial mind and the faculty of detaching facts from irrelevant circumstances." He advised Law students to maintain a high standard of their great profession.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day, at the inquest on Gazirkhan Najamkhan (50), who was knocked down by a motor car on September 26, at Poibowdi. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died the same day.

Laxman Bhikaji was arrested yesterday on a charge of assaulting a Dhobi, with bamboo stick and bucket causing seven injuries on his person. Two teeth were knocked out. The reason for this is said to be that the Dhobi did not carry out his suggestion.

He was put up before the Mazagoan Police Court, to-day, and was ordered to be released on bail till October 15.

Ebrahim Mohamed M. Wedder, a motor driver, was arrested by the Pydhoni Police this morning, on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

It appears that the accused in the company of friends was driving his car along Mohamed Ali Road, at a fast speed and dashed against a hack victoria, with the result that the victoria was badly damaged.

The accused was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day and was ordered to be released on bail till October 15.

"Death was caused by shock and haemorrhage from multiple injuries and fractures due to his having been accidentally knocked down and crushed under a crane which two engines were taking towards Byculla Station from under the Hanckock Bridge," was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day, at the inquest on A.R. Moses (52), a Shunting Mukadam in the G. I. P. Railway, who died of injuries in the G. I. P. Railway Hospital, at Byculla.

A rider was added by the jury that the incident happened while the deceased was doing his work as a Shunting Mukadam near the spot.

THE NATION
Celebrates the 70th
Birthday of
INDIA'S NATIONAL
HERO

CELEBRATE
GANDHI JAYANTI
RIGHT ROYALLY
By Joining the HUGE
Crowds to SEE
THE BEST SHOW
IN TOWN!

BOMBAY
TALKIES'
GORGEOUS
MOVIE-MARVEL

VACHAN

A Picture
YOU MUST SEE
with Your Family!

A Picture
with a Message
for the millions.

Wherein
The QUEEN of Screen Romances:
DEVIKA RANI
joins with
ASHOK KUMAR
in giving you the best treat
you've ever had for months!

NOW in ITS
7th WEEK
AT
ROXY

DAILY:
5-15—8—10-30 P. M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays:
MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

ERROL FLYNN WORE COMFORTABLE MOCCASINS IN ALL DANCE SEQUENCES IN WHICH HIS FEET WEREN'T PHOTOGRAPHED.
THE GOWN WORN BY BETTE DAVIS IN BALLROOM SCENES IN "THE SISTERS" IS ONE WORN BY HER MOTHER IN 1904. BETTE FOUND IT IN A TRUNK IN THE ATTIC.
J. CARROL NAISH, SCREEN BADMAN, BECOMES A FEMALE IMPERSONATOR IN "KING OF ALCATRAZ".
CHARLES BRUNO 9/30.

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World Of Sports: Home And Abroad

I. F. A. Team Defeated By Australia In Fourth "Test"

(BY LOOKER ON)

The American Tennis Championships proved Donald Budge to be the unrivalled monarch of the Lawn Tennis World to-day. After annexing the Doubles titles for the second year in succession he bagged the Singles Crown with ease. During the whole tournament he conceded only one set and that was to Gene Mako, his doubles partner in the final round. Apart from winning all the three titles of Wimbledon and America, he has attained the unique distinction of capturing all the four principal Tennis Crowns of the world in the same year. The Championships of Australia, France, Britain and America fell at his feet one after the other. He deserves the highest praise for his achievements. The American Don had also the proud privilege of helping his country to win the Davis Cup from Britain last year and to retain it this year. The United States cannot be too grateful to him for his yeoman services in this connection.

I. L. T. F. ADAMANT

Now that Budge has gained all the honours which the amateur Lawn tennis world can bestow on him it is authoritatively stated that he would now give up his amateur rank and join hands with Tilden, Cochet, Perry and Vines in their professional shows. It is a great pity that amateur tennis does not give them sufficient inducement to remain in its fold. The I.L.T.F. is adamant as ever on the question of so-called professionalism. They would rather lose all the best players of the world than allow them to make a living out of the game. They do not mind if they have a high living at the expense of the game or make some money from it on the sly. But open business is tabooed. Not only that they would not allow amateur players to play with professionals either in tournaments or Exhibition matches. At the last meeting of the I.L.T.F. India proposed that "mixed" tournaments between amateurs and professionals may be permitted. But it was turned down. The Amateur Lords are sitting tight in the confident hope that amateur tennis would always remain popular with tennis fans, whether Tildens and Perrys appear on their stage or not. But does it help the game?

D'SILVA'S HAT-TRICK

The Western India Badminton Championships came to a close on Monday last. R. D.'Silva, the Bandra Champion, had the enviable distinction of winning all the three titles open to men He deserves to be congratulated on his meritorious successes. It is a pity he could not meet his conqueror in the Bombay Presidency Championships in this tournament and avenge his previous defeat. K. M. Rangnekar, the holder of the triple crown of the Presidency could not participate in this tournament owing to illness. If he could the tournament would have seen some more of exciting battles. However, it was not D'Silva's fault. He won the Singles from R. U. Kanga, the Presidency runner-up, with ease. In Doubles H. M. Frenchman assisted him to overpower R. Jacob and J. Nazareth in the final. Mrs. Nariman helped him in the Mixed Doubles to conquer R. M. Kanga and Miss Vimadalal. Mrs. J. N. Kerr turned out to be the most successful player among women. After winning the Women's Doubles with Miss Vacha as partner, she claimed the Singles title from the latter. The tournament proved to be a great success.

AUSTRALIA'S GRAND VICTORY

The Fourth Unofficial Test in Soccer between the I.F.A. team and Australia ended in a grand victory for the home country by the odd goal in nine. After India's splendid performance in the third Test, it was confidently hoped that they would be able to win the rubber. But the height, weight and opportunism of the Australians deprived them of that coveted honour. The home team made an excellent start by notching two goals in the first twelve minutes, and this was mainly responsible for their victory. Thereafter the Indians had the better of the exchanges and scored four goals, while their opponents added only three to the tally. Now the Australians have only to draw, if they cannot win, the final "Test" at Melbourne to win the "rubber." And the Indians can only hope to be even with them by winning the fifth Test as their chance of gaining the rubber is gone. The next-week-end will show how they come out of the play.

WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Opposition To Trade Disputes Bill

Mr. D. G. Pradhan, Secretary of the Independent Labour Party has issued the following statement on the one-day general strike that is to be organised in the province in protest against the Trade Disputes Bill:—

The lead given by the Independent Labour Party in the matter of organising one-day general strike has been, I am glad to state, taken up by other labour groups and by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, and a United Front Committee of Action has been appointed to carry out the programme of protest against the Trade Disputes Bill.

As a first step in organising the strike a conference of workers in textile and all other industries in the city has been called for Sunday when Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Leader of the Independent Labour Party, will explain the exact significance of the Bombay Government's Bill and the principles underlying the opposition to the measure. He will also disclose his line of action in countering and nullifying this measure from the viewpoint of the working class.

It is necessary in this connection to refer to the attitude of the Bombay Government towards the labour opposition to the Bill on the floor of the Legislative Assembly.

It was clear to the Government from the beginning that measure was highly contentious and that the opposition would fight it tooth and nail. In the circumstances it would obviously have been honest and straight parliamentary course for the Government to have sent the Bill to a Select Committee. Government refuse to do so.

The principal reason for this attitude was that they wanted the Bill to go through all the readings at the Poona session and thus avoid the demonstrations and opposition that they would have to face if the Bill came to Bombay for discussion.

Our duty in this matter is absolutely clear. The Independent Labour Party while not opposed to conciliation in labour disputes will fight to the last the workers' right to organise themselves for strike and thus to prepare themselves for the worst if the conciliation failed or did not do them justice. We shall not allow any Government to take away that right.

WHEN LINLITHGOW RESUMES OFFICE

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

Marquess of Linlithgow, Governor-General of India, is expected to arrive at Bombay on 24th October and to resume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India and Crown Representative.—A. P.

FILM CORPORATION OF INDIA

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT THEIR MAIDEN PRODUCTION

ASHA

WILL GREET THE GENEROUS PATRONS AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ON THE 15th OCTOBER

ASHA

FEATURING:

KAMLESH KUMARI
VIJAI KUMAR, TULSI LAHIRI,
DEB BALA, CHOWDHRY,
R. P. KAPOOR, NATWAR,
KAMRAN, Etc.

AN INSPIRATION OF SELF-ASSERTION

A PICTURE THAT WILL SHOW WHAT INDIANS CAN DO

AN ENTERTAINING FILM THAT YOU WILL LONG REMEMBER

ASHA

AERO SCENES THAT YOU WILL COME TO SEE AGAIN
SONGS & TUNES THAT YOU WILL WHISTLE

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

MORGAN CONWAY,
APPEARING IN "BLACKWELL'S ISLAND".
HAD MADE $250,000 BEFORE HE WAS 21!
(HE STARTED WORKING IN A FOUNDRY WHEN HE WAS 14 AND INVESTED HIS EARNINGS IN REAL ESTATE)
CHARLES BRUNO 8/29
BOWING TO ACTORS' SUPERSTITIONS, NO STUDIOS HAVE A SOUND STAGE NUMBERED 13... 12A IS THE USUAL DESIGNATION.
STAGE 13 12A
AFTER 3 HOURS RUNNING AND BEING TACKLED FOR "TOUCHDOWN, ARMY", ROBERT CUMMINGS STROLLED FROM THE FIELD, TRIPPED OVER A BUCKET AND SPRAINED HIS ANKLE!
(Copyright, 1938, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Sports Jottings From Here — And There

SOME SUGGESTIONS TO SAKLATWALLA MEMORIAL

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Cricket Club of India has now made a definite move in the direction of perpetuating the memory of one of their greatest benefactors, the late Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla. On Monday last, they convened a meeting of representatives of the various sporting institutions in the city with a view to devise ways and means for the attainment of their object. After some discussion, they appointed the following Committee to frame the constitution, define the aims and objects and collect funds:—

Sir H. M. Mehta (Chairman), Col. W. H. Hammond (Vice-Chairman), A. C. Hinrichs, D. B. Lam, S. R. Desai, Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy, Cassum Jamal, S. K. Mukerji, A. A. Jasdenwalla, A. F. S. Talyarkhan and H. N. Contractor, (Honorary Secretary).

JOINT EFFORTS.

It is an excellent idea to have a joint memorial on behalf of the sporting public of Bombay. It would be still better if the whole country could be persuaded to fall in line with the Bombay move. In any case Bombay should spare no efforts to make the Memorial as fitting and all-embracing as the great personality of Sir Nowroji himself. I understand there will be a public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay shortly to raise a suitable Memorial to this distinguished Citizen of Bombay. I have no doubt they will also form a Committee for devising ways and means and collecting funds. It is certain that some of the members of the above Committee will be included in the Citizens' Committee to be formed later. Therefore I feel that the C. C. I. Committee should draw up such a plan for the Memorial that the Citizens Committee may be persuaded to place all their resources at their hands to implement it.

FORM OF MEMORIAL.

Now the question is what form the Memorial should take. There are sure to be many suggestions. Abu Jasdenwalla suggested that the fund to be raised should be utilised for fostering all branches of sport throughout the country. He proposed the formation of a national body in India similar to those existing in Europe and America. Its primary duty would be to assist all sporting institutions which frames clear-cut schemes for the development of the different branches of sport. The other day, A. F. S. Talyarkhan suggested that the Memorial Fund may be utilised for engaging Coaches for training our promising players in various games and athletes. S. K. Mukherji of the B. P. O. A. would like to have cinder tracks for the athletes. Col. Hammond put his view point quite clearly when he said that the scheme should be primarily to foster sport for that class of people which at the present moment did not enjoy any recreation facilities.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SPORT.

That brings me to my pet subject of a National Council for Sport and Recreation. I have written and spoken times without number for the establishment of such an institution in India. We are apt to blame the Government for not doing their duty to the people. The physical well-being of the sons and daughters of the soil has been sadly neglected by their foreign masters for generations. It would be foolish on our part to expect the Congress Governments to perform miracles over night. The resources of the country have been so hopelessly mortgaged by our foreign rulers for their own benefit that it will take us a long time to clear ourselves of the mess. The Provincial Governments have already made small beginnings, as permitted by their tight exchequers, to ameliorate the condition of the people. But their efforts are so little that it will take a long time to derive any substantial benefit from their schemes.

STRONG COMMITTEE.

It is, therefore, incumbent on the people to take the initiative and institute proper methods to give recreational facilities to the masses. In every advanced country of the world there exist public bodies which render this service to the people. Of course their Governments give them every possible help financially or otherwise. If a beginning is now made with the Nowroji Saklatwalla Fund as its nucleus. I am confident the Government will be persuaded to extend their helping hand to the Committee. I need hardly emphasise that the Committee should be as strong and representative as possible. It must create confidence among the public as well the Government. I have no doubt this will be done by those who have taken upon themselves the task of raising the Memorial.

WANT OF PLAY GROUNDS.

At the present moment, our chief needs are more playing fields and recreation grounds. Very few are now available to the masses. It is the primary duty of the Government, Municipalities and District Boards to provide them in large numbers. So far they have hopelessly neglected this duty. They have failed to realise the fact that without adequate facilities for play and exercise, people cannot be expected to grow healthy and strong. If there is a National Council in existence, it can use all its influence with these bodies to provide parks and play-grounds at every convenient place and in each locality. The talk of coaching and training will be futile, if there are not sufficient grounds for play and practice. The reason why Bombay lags behind other provinces in sports and games is her insufficiency of playing fields. This crying want must be removed without delay.

EXPERT INSTRUCTORS.

But playing fields alone will not do. There must be expert instructors and play-leaders to direct play on proper lines. They must be provided and made available at every centre of sport. Some of the Provincial Governments have already taken steps to make physical education compulsory in schools and colleges. They have also started Institutes and Colleges for training teachers The Government of Bombay has made a beginning in both these directions. It is however well-known that the measures they have taken so far are far from our goal. It must be clearly understood that inasmuch as play-grounds are necessary for every school and college, play-leaders and physical instructors are equally necessary for them. Similarly when recreational facilities are provided for the masses, they must also have the benefit of trained instructors to guide them on the right lines. It is therefore imperative that more training colleges should be started to train up instructors. The Memorial Committee may be helpful in this respect.

A LIVING MONUMENT.

In conclusion I wish to emphasise that the Memorial should not be a mere repetition of the old forms. In point of utility it must chalk out a new path and far outstrip the limitations of the others. In the life of the late Sir Nowroji was exemplified a new life and a new vitality. Had he lived a few years longer, I feel sure he would have seen his life's ambition in the direction of the physical regeneration of his countrymen and countrywomen fully realised. It is for those upon whom has developed the task of carrying out his life's mission to see it to fruition. But his mission is the objective of the entire Indian Nation. It is therefore incumbent upon all—whether Government, local bodies, universities or private individuals—to join forces and make the Memorial a living monument of Sir Nowroji's soul.

INTRODUCTION TO JOURNALISM

Mr. Thiagarajan's Book Surveys Progress, Analyses Trends And Sounds New Note In Indian Journalism

"The great newspapers of Europe and America touch life at a greater number of points and display more individuality in the selection and arrangement of news and in commenting thereon. The magazine side of daily journalism is poorly developed in India. Even the so-called provincial news might be much better organised and edited, in the place of the present stereotyped chronicling of Police Court and Sessions Cases. There is also room for developing new standards of news values based on the changed taste of readers. It has been observed that nothing so changes the face of things political as the change from one generation to another. This applies with great force to journalism and newspaper reading public. The younger generation have developed tastes that were never dreamt of by their forbears, but the newspapers generally have lagged behind in anticipating or satisfying that taste". The foregoing remark about present-day Indian journalism is not a random shot of a malicious critic, but the considered judgment of a working journalist who has been in the line for a number of years and is qualified to speak with authority.

In his book "Introduction to Journalism", Mr. S. P. Thiagarajan has delved Indian Journalism to the root with the patience and scholarship of a research scholar. Having worked in almost all departments of a daily newspaper and being a free lance, Mr. Thiagarajan's mastery of the subject and grip over details are unrivalled. His book is easily the best in the field and his observations on the 'human machine' of Journalism are vigorous and original, singularly free from the 'one-way traffic mentality' usually associated with experienced Journalists.

Mr. Thiagarajan has not written his book merely for those about to enter the State of Journalism, though many of the Chapters form a sort preparatory course for them. Nor has he in view only the working, 'practising and perpetrating' Journalists who can learn a lot from his studious quotations and practical commonsense observations. His book is intended for the aspirants, working Journalists, news agencies, newspaper editors, proprietors, enterpreneurs in Journalism, politicians and the public who form the 'Greater Fourth Estate'. The editors can find ample materials in the book to bridge the gap between the ideal and the real and brighten the papers as live-wire organs of public opinion. The book is a call to newspaper proprietors not to be mere guinea pigs, but to play the role of enlightened Harmsworths and Hearsts, purge the industry of mendicant methods of finance and put it on invulnerable business basis. It is equally a challenge to news agencies to play the honest newsgatherer and not to be a handmaid of interested propaganda. Also it is a warning to politicians not to coquette with reporters for a little boost, but to leave unto Ceasar what is Caesar's.

The book is not free from typographical mistakes. In some places, the printer's devil is so amusing that it will easily form the raw material for the gossip columns of a Pothan or Basil. Bad proof-reading is unpardonable in a book on Journalism. But, it is to be hoped that the author will personally revise the proofs in the forthcoming editions. Also facsimile reprints of News letters of the Moghul period and of pioneer enterprises like Bengal "Gazette", Madras "Gazette", Bombay "Gazette", Bombay "Samachar," "Samachar Darpan," "Civil and Military Gazette" and Bombay "Times", will be a valuable addition to the book, if they can be had from old archives.

In spite of this one minor draw-back which can be easily remedied, the book is a sort of 'Journalism for all' and no student or library can afford to be without it. (Introduction to Journalism by S. P. Thiagarajan, foreword by Syed Abdullah Brelvi, editor the Bombay "Chronicle" published by the Educational Publishing Company, Madras Re. 8 Net.)

K. A. G.

All India Weather

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal
Agra	101	73	—	17.1	—6.7
Amraoti	87	74	0.1	38.3	+10.1
Akola	89	75	0.1	38.5	+11.6
Ahmedabad	103	82	—	19.1	—8.3
Ajmer	98	79	—	8.4	—9.9
Ahmednagar	87	71	1.5	72.1	+14.5
Ambala	102	76	—	18.8	—4.6
Allahabad	97	79	—	48.5	+14.3
Benares	99	79	—	24.6	—0.8
Bareilly	98	77	—	33.6	—4.8
BOMBAY	87	75	3.5	77.9	+10.9
Bangalore	75	65	—	27.0	+7.3
Bhopal	93	72	—	46.6	
Baroda	101	76	—	32.2	—
Belgaum	70	67	2.1	24.3	—4.8
Bahawalpore	103	71	—	4.7	+0.9
Bijapur	74	70	0.7	27.0	+12.6
Bellary	87	73	—	21.2	+9.9
Bhavnagar	103	81	—	18.6	—0.8
Chittagong	89	77	T	87.8	+13.1
Calcutta	89	77	—	27.1	—20.1
Cuttack	—	—	0.1	35.1	—9.0
Cawnpore	99	79	—	47.8	+15.7
Calicut	83	74	0.6	105.5	+17.6
Colombo	84	76	0.6	16.7	—4.7
Cheerapunji	77	65	—	457.6	+143.6
Cocanada	87	77	0.2	37.0	+14.9
Cochin	84	75	T	63.6	—9.9
Dehra Dun	90	71	—	77.7	+4.7
Delhi	101	74	—	9.3	—13.5
Dehra I. Khan	103	67	—	2.0	—3.3
Darjeeling	70	55	—	111.2	+3.4
Desa	103	76	—	14.5	—3.9
Dalhousie	—	—	—	47.0	—9.9
Fort Sandeman	94	64	—	3.8	—1.5
Gorakhpur	96	79	—	55.3	+12.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	82	71	0.4	24.4	—0.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	105	80	—	3.6	—2.5
Indore	92	72	—	43.3	+13.1
Jhansi	98	77	—	24.6	+1.4
Jubbulpore	92	74	—	54.1	+4.5
Jacobabad	109	71	—	1.0	—1.3
Jaipur	100	78	—	11.3	—10.3
Karwar	77	71	3.2	100.1	—8.7
Karachi	84	74	—	4.3	—1.5
Kodaikanal	65	50	—	25.2	+1.6
Khandwa	98	75	0.1	30.9	+4.3
Lucknow	98	77	—	54.9	+20.9
Ludhiana	102	75	—	8.2	—13.7
Lahore	102	70	—	7.0	—7.8
Lyallpur	101	71	—	7.1	—3.9
Multan	103	70	—	3.0	—2.0
Mysore	77	65	—	14.4	+0.4
Madras	95	78	—	13.9	—1.9
Marmagoa	74	71	1.4	80.6	—
Malegaon	91	74	0.1	24.6	—6.3
Mussoorie	75	55	—	55.1	—15.2
Mahableshwar	75	60	2.5	258.5	+3.7
Murree	78	57	—	40.7	+4.5
Mount Abu	85	72	—	35.1	—19.5
Masulipatam	86	80	—	22.9	—1.3
Mandalay	86	75	0.4	15.6	—2.9
Mangalore	81	74	0.3	119.1	+12.0
Meerut	—	—	—	18.7	—10.4
Mercara	65	62	0.8	117.7	+13.9
Nagpur	90	73	—	51.4	+8.6
Ootacamund	60	51	—	25.0	—2.4
Patna	99	82	—	54.5	+12.5
Peshawar	96	67	—	3.5	—1.2
Poona	91	71	4.4	31.3	+10.8
Pachmarhi	83	70	1.1	74.1	+3.4
Port Blair	87	77	0.1	91.1	+13.2
Quetta	89	49	—	1.0	—
Ranchi	87	71	—	40.9	—6.2
Rawalpindi	99	63	—	30.4	+10.8
Rangoon	89	76	0.3	76.4	+1.4
Ratnagiri	87	74	8.7	127.5	+33.7
Rajkot	104	77	—	18.6	—6.7
Sialkot	—	—	—	—	—
Srinagar	87	45	—	6.6	—1.2
Sholapur	85	72	0.4	38.9	+17.4
Shillong	77	60	—	68.1	+11.8
Simla	75	59	—	40.7	—6.9
Surat	99	80	—	40.9	+2.3
Salem	91	73	—	24.0	+3.5
Trichinopoly	94	75	—	12.3	+0.9
Trivandrum	83	76	0.1	30.3	+1.1
Vizagapatam	84	78	0.7	29.5	+8.2

T indicate rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, Oct. 1.

The depression over the Deccan yesterday is moving in a north-westerly direction and is apparently passing out into the sea off the north Konkan coast, as the depression is of a small extent. Thundershowers have been gene rally widespread in the northern half of the peninsula and local in Malabar, Berar, East Central Provinces, Bengal and Orissa. A few falls were also reported in west central provinces and Madras Deccan. Day temperatures were markedly below normal in and near south Deccan and both day and night temperatures were markedly above normal in the Frontier and the extreme north.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Ratnagiri 9 inches; Mahableshwar, 8; Poona 4; Bombay, Karwar, and Khandala 3; Belgaum 2; Marmagao and Ahmednagar 1½; Pachmarhi, and Aurangabad 1 inch.—A. P.

SURPRISE RETURN OF MONSOON

Matunga Gets Nearly 5 Inches Of Rain And Colaba 3 1/2

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Accompanied by thunder and lightning, heavy showers greeted the city the whole night yesterday.

But although the sky was overcast and the roads of the city flooded and strewn with all sorts of rubbish and trunches of trees—havoc wrought by last night's thunderstorm—there were no heavy showers after 6 p.m. But up to 2 p.m. there was a continuous slight drizzle and the sky remained overcast.

Inquiries made at Colaba Observatory indicate that the present weather conditions will probably last only for to-day.

The stormy conditions on the Western sea-coast are the result, it is learnt, of a storm, originating near Masulipatam in the Bay of Bengal, which moved westwards.

The seas on the Western Coast are not reported to be stormy, and the weather is not expected to continue squally, although ferry-boat and coast-line services have been put out of gear.

Temperature has dropped by one degree.

Upto one o'clock to-day 0.23 inches of rain was recorded for 5 hours.

Rainfall figures recorded at the Colaba Observatory for the last 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day are as follows:

Colaba	3.48"
St. George's Hospital	3.75"
J.J. Hospital	4.29"
Matunga	4.47"

The total rainfall figures for the above places are 77.90", 30.26", 85.25" and 77.32" respectively.

A total excess of 10.90" over the normal rainfall figure has been recorded this year.

FERRY BOAT DISASTER

17 Out Of 35 Saved

ERODE: Oct. 1.

Only 17 out of 35 passengers of a ferry boat are so far known to have escaped in a ferry disaster in the Cauvery. It is reported the boat was carrying nearly 35 passengers and while coming towards Erode side from Odappalli sank in the Cauvery, last evening. The leather bottom of the boat was torn against a submerged rock.

Only 17 passengers are reported to have escaped Two bodies were washed ashore, and removed to the Erode Government hospital by the police. A vigorous search is being made for the missing persons.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-10-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.013 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees 0.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.8 degrees 1.0 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 95 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 3.48 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.48 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 79.19 inches.

Weather Remark Rain and Thunder storm.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-10-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

TRUTH ABOUT BETRAYAL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Plain-Speaking By Consul

Mr. Ladislav-Urban, Consul for the Czechoslovak Republic, gave expression to some very outspoken statements on the present European tangle, after lunch on Saturday at the Cricket Club of India to a very representative gathering of members of the Indian Progressive Group and their friends.

Mr. R. Baig in introducing Mr. Urban referred to the propaganda against Czechoslovakia carried out in the German Press which seemed to give the impression that the minority in Czechoslovakia was the Czechs who ruled over the others who formed the bulk of the population.

Mr. Urban then gave a short sketch of the history of Czechoslovakia and clearly asserted that Czechoslovakia was not an artificial state created through the Treaty of Versailles.

"MINORITIES" EXCUSE.

False allegations had indiscriminately been levelled against Czechoslovakia about its treatment of the Sudetan Germans—the very fact that the Sudetan Germans had schools and a university of their own for their own culture and language would prove the utter falseness of these allegations, particularly in view of the fact that an almost equally large German population in Hungary were still striving to get the German language introduced into their schools, but had not yet succeeded.

THE REAL CAUSE.

The real cause behind the Sudetan agitation was the aggressive greed of Germany and its attempts to seize the boundaries of Czechoslovakia that formed a natural barrier. Various industries and natural resources, on which Germany has been casting an envious eye, will now fall in their hands. He concluded by stating that Czechoslovakia has offered the greatest possible sacrifice in the cause of peace, and now as a smaller but more united country hopefully looks forward to a better future.

INDIA'S SYMPATHY.

In passing a vote of thanks to the speaker, Mr. J. C. Daruvala referred to India's concern and sympathy for a state that was fighting for its very existence against great odds. The minority problem was common in many parts of the world, even in India, but nowhere did people attempt to solve it by aggressive worlike measures. He assured Czechoslovakia of India's sympathy in its heroic struggle against extinction.

REPRESSION IN TRAVANCORE

To demonstrate popular indignation and horror at the policy of frightful repression of the Government of Travancore, a huge procession will start from Tilak Bridge, Dadar, (Hindu Colony) and parade important streets and end up in a public meeting at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, at 6-30 p. m (S. T.)

Mr Changanachery Parameswaram Pillai, retired High Court Judge of Travancore, and a great popular leader in the State and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will lead the procession and address the meeting on the situation in Travancore. All Travancoreans and sympathisers of the people's struggle are requested to join the procession and attend the meeting in large numbers and thus demonstrate our vehement protest against the repression in Travancore.

TO-NIGHT
4th WEEK

THE SCREEN PRESENTATION OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM THAT HAS EXISTED IN ALL AGES AND ALL COUNTRIES

SJT. R. V. DESAI'S

Poornima

LIFTS THE VEIL THAT HANGS OVER THE NIGHT LIFE OF SOCIETY.

Starring:
SARDAR BANOO, RANJIT, GULAB, UMAKANT, LALOOBHAI and Others.

PRAKASH SOCIAL
AT
KRISHNA

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-45;
Sat., Sun., Mon. & Tues. Matinee AT 2-30 P.M

CENTRAL

TO-DAY, TOM. & TUES. AT 2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P. M.

"GOPAL KRISHNA"

REMEMBER! IT'S PRABHAT'S!!

The BROADWAY

Kingsway ..... Dadar

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

SHE FILLED A MAN'S JOB 'TIL A SINGLE KISS TAUGHT HER SHE WAS ALL WOMAN!

"GOD'S COUNTRY AND THE WOMAN"

Magnificeptly filmed in TECHNICOLOUR by WARNER BROS?

with

GEORGE BRENT
BEVERLY ROBERTS

To-morrow and Tue. being Dassera Festival
MORNING SHOW AT 10-30 A.M.
Record-Making Super Social
TAMIL HIT
"THE ORPHAN GIRL"

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all, as everyone who takes a little care in solving it, will stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations marked A, B, C, ... are well defined silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3 . . . .You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object from illustration number "H" is cut out and reproduced in another position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with Annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 5th October, 1938, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

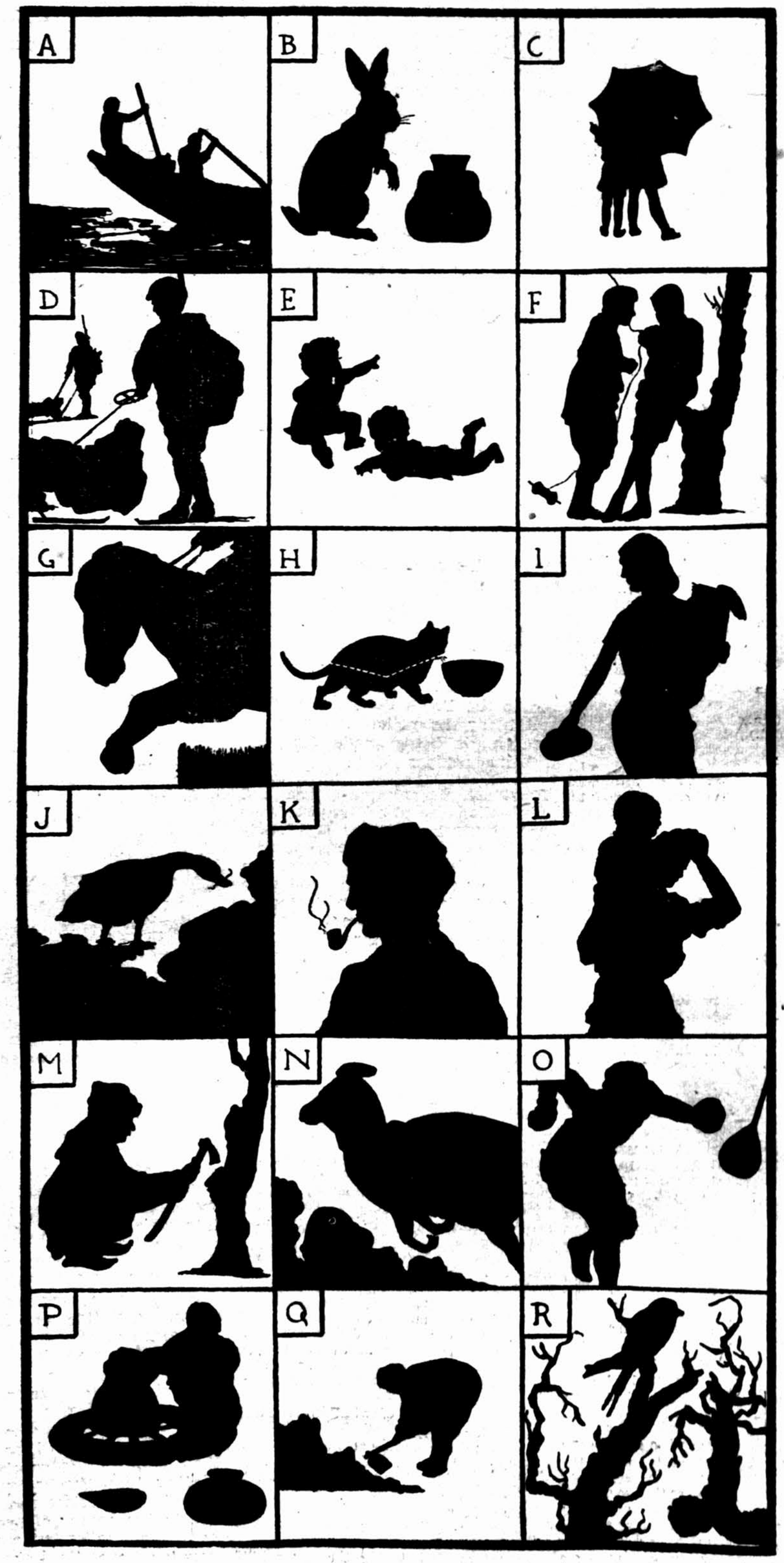
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday 5th October, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account.



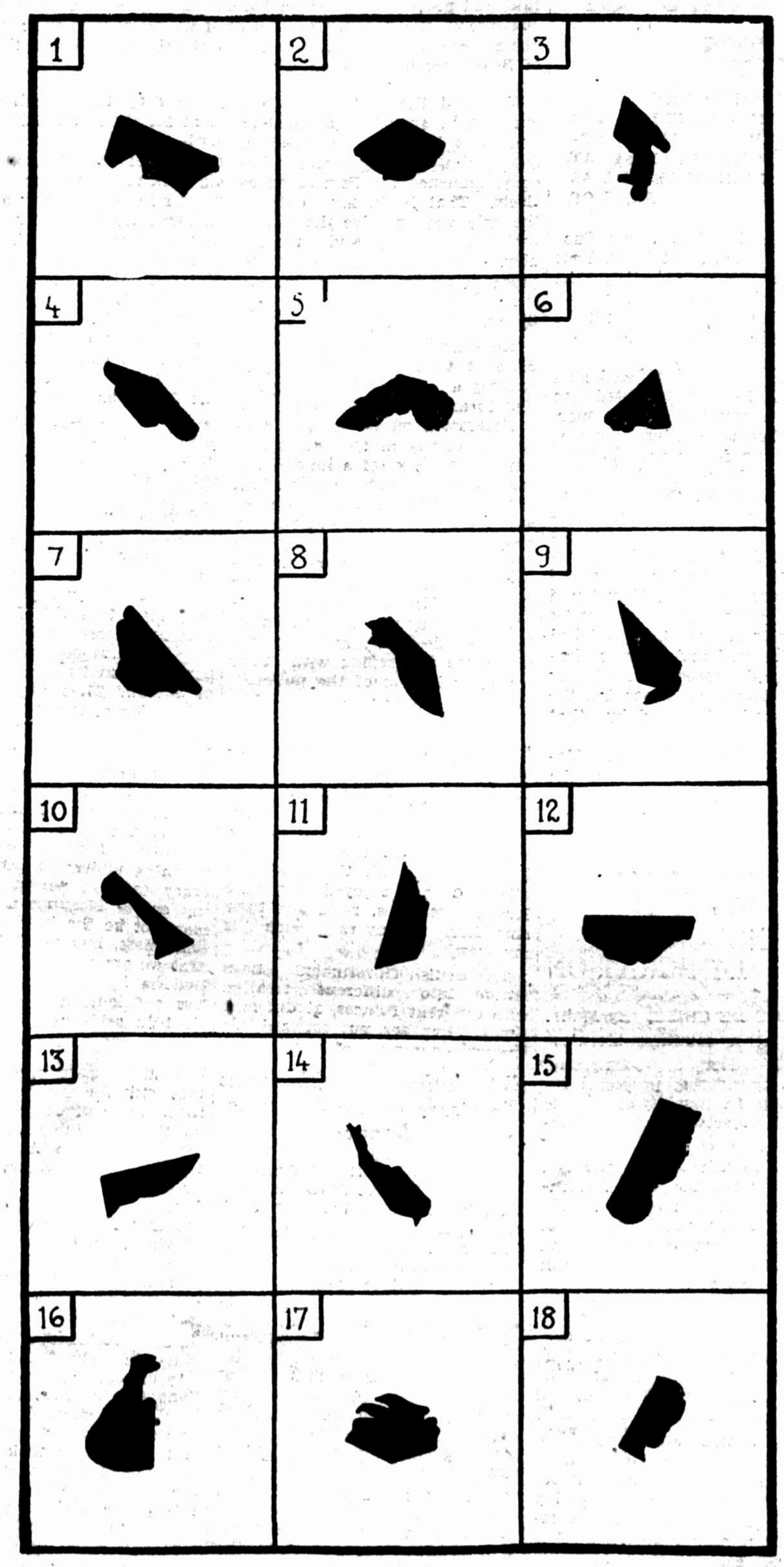
Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O. BOMBAY.

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

5th October, 1938

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry

Silhouette Competition

2/10

A	
B	
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F	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Policemen & Mob Exchange Shots

FIRING IN TRAVANCORE AGAIN

Dewan Holds Conference Of District Officers

TRIVANDRUM: October 1.

THREE POLICEMEN SUSTAINED GUNSHOT WOUNDS, AND ALMOST THE ENTIRE POLICE FORCE OF ABOUT 20 WERE INJURED BY STONING YESTERDAY, WHEN THE POLICE OUTPOST AT PANGODE IN FOREST AREA, 20 MILES FROM TRIVANDRUM, WAS ATTACKED BY A MOB, SOME OF WHOM CARRIED FIREARMS OF COUNTRY-MADE PATTERN.

POLICE OPEN FIRE

It is officially stated that the mob, which was of considerable size, made a determined advance on the Police force and did not hesitate to use firearms, some of which were in the hands of men. A constable was hit by the firing from the mob and a number of police were injured by stoning. The police, thereupon, opened fire. The mob retreated to some distance, but still kept up firing and stoning. This continued for nearly five hours and two more police sustained gunshot wounds, while almost all the police were injured by stoning. The police fired in order to keep the crowd in check, but the casualties in the crowd are not at present known. These exchanges continued till about 7 p.m. when a military detachment from Trivandrum arrived at the sight of which the mob dispersed.

In the neighbourhood of Kallara, trees were felled across the road. The Public Works Department coolies while removing these trees yesterday morning are reported to have been attacked and the public Works Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Nilakanta Pillai, sustained serious injuries. His driver is reported to be missing, while his car was burnt as also a Public Works Department lorry. Four policemen were escorting the Public Works Department coolies, one of whom is reported to have been killed and another is missing.

The police station at Kadakkal in Quilon Division is stated to have been smashed by the mob, many police were injured by stoning, but no details are available.

QUIET IN CHENGANOOR.

In Chenganoor, Central Travancore, the situation is now reported to be quiet. A military detachment from Trivandrum motored to within five miles of Chenganoor yesterday. They found the road impassable for lorries owing to trees having been felled across the road and culverts having been destroyed. The military marched into Chenganoor, but the crowds had dispersed by that time.

A conference of District officers was held to-day under the presidency of the Dewan when the situation and measures for meeting it were discussed.—A.P.

SYRUP OF VASAKA

(Adhatoda)

with **HYPO-PHOSPHITES and TOLU**

Safe and Quick Remedy for COUGH, COLD, CATARRH, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS ETC.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay—2.

CHILE TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, (By Mail).

While other countries are closing their doors to immigrants Chile is considering proposals for increasing the number of people who wish to settle within its borders.

In the introduction to the Bill now before the Congress, Government policy is laid down in the following terms, "Chile, land of opportunity open its doors to all useful men without distinction of race or creed."

Senor Medardo Goytia, Minister of Colonisation, told Reuter's correspondent that Britons would be welcomed by Chile under the scheme so long as they complied with provisions of the law.

Yearly quotas are proposed to each nationality but they can be varied to admit a great number of Europeans capable of engaging in the agricultural, fishing, forestry, and mining industries. Seventy per cent. of those admitted must be married and a family capital of £200 is essential.

Foreign settlers will be offered holdings up to a maximum of 1000 acres free or a nominal price not to exceed £120, payable in twenty annual instalments without interest, the first instalment falling due in the third year of settlement.

Special facilities are offered on arrival including free transport to their new homes and ten years exemption from land taxes.—Reuter.

British Indians Must Fight For Liberation Of States' Subjects

Senapati Bapat's Clarion Call To Nation; Paramount Power Must Be Compelled To Curtail Autocratic Powers Of Princes

Senapati Bapat has issued the following:

I have thought deeply over the affairs of the Indian States and I have arrived at the following conclusions. We, the people of the 'Khalsa' (British) territory, must now resort to an unyielding, resolute, and peaceful Satyagraha Campaign, such as will bring effective pressure on the British Government if we desire that the subjects of the States should enjoy all the civic birth-rights, which we the people of British territory are enjoying.

We and the States' subjects must stand shoulder to shoulder and must by resort to peaceful Satyagraha, directly and indirectly, influence the Princes effectively. That is, in my opinion, the only way to solve the States' problem, speedily and reasonably. The Federation must be preceded by the inauguration of Responsible Government in the States. The degrees may differ.

The leaders of our nation have declared their intention of presenting a tooth-and-nail opposition to any attempt to force such a Federation on us, as will tolerate autocracy in the States and have democracy (of a limited nature) in the British territory. This is just as it ought to be. But an attempt by the leaders of the nation to show their sympathy by themselves embarking on an All-India Satyagraha for substituting the State Dictatorship by (limited) democracy will, in my opinion, be more desirable, more proper and more in keeping with their status as leaders of the nation.

Leaders' Duty

Leaders cry out from the house-tops the slogan of 'Undivided India'—'Akhanda Bharat.' The responsibility of translating such slogans into action, that is of moving heaven and earth in order to see that the States are blessed with all the civic and other rights, enjoyed by the Khalsa Provinces, rests on their shoulders. At any rate such is my view.

The British Government have entered into different treaties, with different Princes, at different times. They are put forward as excuses by the British Government for their unwillingness to curb the abnormally autocratic dealings of the Princes, with the big stick of the powers which they possess in the capacity of the Paramount Authority. The unwillingness is only feigned. We must thoroughly realise this—realise the full falsity of this farcical show and with the sanction of a peaceful, All-India Satyagraha movement at our back, we must compel the Government to carry out their primary duty of putting the States on a level with the Khalsa territory, so far as the questions of Responsible Government, civic birth-rights, etc., are concerned.

It is said of Buddha that on Nirwana—Supreme Liberation—being offered to him, he refused to have it. Saying 'I cannot accept the gift just yet. I must bury myself in this Land of Action and face the birth-cycle, so long as these egos without number are floundering in the Ocean of Sorrow.' That was his argument. We of the Khalsa territory must cultivate a little of this Buddha Spirit. For us, of the Khalsa Provinces, to spend all our energy on achieving Liberation in the form of Democracy for ourselves, while our own kith and kin—the States' subjects—are groaning under the yoke of Autocracy (and to persist in showering empty blessings upon them) may not be the height of superselfishness, but certainly it shows that we are yet utterly wanting in Buddha Spirit and are more or less deficient in brains and efficient in selfishness."

Exhortation To Christians To Come Under Congress Banner

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT, (By Mail).

During his stay here Mr. J. N. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee and incharge of Indian Christian Mass Contact programme met a good number of Christians in small groups and individually explained to them the aims and objects of the Congress. He also addressed a meeting of theirs at the residence of Mr. Devalal and exhorted them to come under the banner of the Congress as it was the proper time to do so and to serve the country.

When asked about his opinion about the Congress programme of Christian mass contact and his impressions of his tour of 15 districts Mr. Wilson said that he would not say much at the moment as he would issue a statement on the subject on reaching the Headquarters. He, however, told your correspondent that wherever he went he found the response encouraging, and added that if proper and regular propaganda was carried on amongst the Christians he was confident that they would join the Congress "en mass"

INDIAN CHRISTIANS COME ROUND

For the first time in the history of Meerut the Indian Christian community came into close contact with the Congress and heard its message of Country's Freedom on Friday evening when to meet Mr. J. N. Wilson, Assistant Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee and incharge of the Indian Christian Mass Contact programme of the Congress in the Province, the Presidents of the Meerut District and City Congress Committees gave a tea party at the residence of Mr. Ram Kirpal Singh.

The President of the District Congress welcomed the opportunity of meeting the Indian Christians for the first time and said that the Indian Christians were well educated and also had a flow of patriotism in their veins. He hoped that they would work in the Congress with them for liberating the Motherland from foreign yoke.

The President of the City Congress Committee endorsed what the previous speaker had said and stated that they were parts of the same body and must work together.

Mr. Devalal made a fervent appeal to the Indian Christians to walk in the fold of the Congress.

Mr. Wilson, the chief guest of the evening, rising to speak said that their disunity was the main cause of their miseries and appealed to the Indian Christians to mobilise under the Congress banner and work shoulder to shoulder with others for the Independence of Mother India.

BAJPAIJI IN BOMBAY —RECEPTION AT POONA AND SHOLAPUR — NO TRAVANCORE RALLY — HOGG'S NEW JOB — MADURA GIRL GUIDES

After his strenuous tour in Madras, and after visiting Poona and Sholapur Bajpaiji came to Bombay for the formal inauguration of the Hindustan Scout Association in the Bombay Presidency. Soon after his arrival in Bombay Panditji met Mr. M. C. Chagla, Provincial Commissioner of the I.N.S.A., and Prof. V. G. Rao, Ag. Provincial Commissioner of the H.S.A. (Bombay Presidency). During the days of his stay he visited several schools in Bombay and attended a tea party given in his honour by Prof. V. G. Rao at the H. S. A. Headquarters.

Bajpaiji was to leave Bombay on the 4th of October and go to Kotah, Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Agra, Mainpuri, Lucknow and Allahabad. He, however, received an urgent call from Pandit Pant, Premier of U.P., and therefore had to cancel his tour and attend to the call of duty regarding Scouting and Rural Reconstruction in U. P. Panditji will however fulfil his other engagements outside the Bombay Presidency and will come back to Bombay on the 2nd November for a ten days' stay in the Presidency. Bombay will celebrate the Hindustan Scout week between 3rd and 11th November when there will be meetings, rallies, route marches and public inauguration of the Bombay Hindustan Scout Association.

National Council

The elected National Council of the Hindustan Scout Association will meet at Nagpur on the 29th and 30th October and dispose of a heavy agenda.

At Sholapur

On his way to Bombay, Panditji addressed a big meeting of Scouters and Scouts at Sholapur. He also addressed the students of the two biggest schools—the Government High School and the H. D. High School. He had pleasant conversations with the Scout Commissioners and was glad to be told that 90 scout troops in the District had already registered with the Hindustan Scout Association. The local support given to Panditji at Sholapur was enthusiastic and unanimous and there was no doubt that the reactionery influence of the B. P. Movement was completely undermined.

At Poona

A far greater welcome awaited Panditji at Poona. A heavy programme of work was arranged for him, and ten schools had to be denied the opportunity to meet Panditji as the time at his disposal was very short. Panditji addressed a scouters' meeting in which he answered anxious questions about the spread of the Scout Movement throughout India and the tenets of the Hindustan Scout Association. He visited several Vyayam Mandals and attended a grand Camp-fire where some of the adherents of the B.P. Movement were also present. They expressed their desire to work in harmony even if the Associations were separate. Three unique meetings attended by Panditji at Poona were the Ladies' meeting to discuss the plan for the Girl Scout Movement, a journalists' meeting and a meeting of headmasters of various schools. The Poona press took a keen interest in Bajpaiji's visit and the 'Kesari' welcomed the Hindustan Scout Association in an article. Poona, the home of Dr. Natu and Mr. Lokur, I.C.S., two great exponents of the National Scout Movement, promises to be virile and enthusiastic home of national scouting. The brave Maharashtrian youth instinctively answers the call of nationalism and patriotism and scouting with its appeal to action, courage and initiative finds a most keen response in his work-seeking hands.

No Travancore Rally

A good deal of advertising was done by the Travancore Diwan and Mr. Kamath of Madras to boost the Travancore Rally which was to be attended by scouts all over India. Suspicions soon began to arise when the Nawab of Chhatari announced his wholehearted support to the proposed rally and promised to see that thousands of Indian boys in the B. P. Movement will attend. It is good news now to hear that the idea of the rally has been finally dropped on account of the sudden exposure of the Dewan's politics in his adopted State. Sir C. P. is gradually forfeiting his claim, if he has not already done so, to be of any help to the Indian scout world. Of course, the disappearance of the Travancore rally throws added burden on the shoulders of Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Hogg.

New Wine, Old Bottles

Speaking of Mr. Hogg, we have pleasure to announce his arrival in India after a brief stay in England. And he returns under fresh colours. Not satisfied with merely being the Provincial Secretary of the Punjab and the "Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner" of the fast breathing Indian Headquarters, he comes as the Physical adviser to the Government of the Punjab We wonder if this will mean a new, extra and further salary in return for the boon conferred on unfortunate Punjab.

Madura Girl Scouts

Pandit Bajpai, when at Madura, inaugurated the Girl Scout Association at Madura. It appears that the national awakening among Indian girls is spreading at a rapid speed and is undermining everywhere the white foundation of the B. P. Girl Guide. The Madras Presidency seems to be far ahead in the nationalisation plea of the Girl Scout Movement than our Presidency which is now only beginning its invincible campaign under the guidance of Shri Ram Bajpai. The Girl Guide Association of the Madras Corporation was the first to take a divorce from B. P. bondage and the Bombay Municipality Girl Guide Association has followed suit. The inevitable march is beginning, but our Indian girls and sisters must be awake and patriotic to demand a clear broom for B. P. busy-bodies.

The Sun Never Sets

Pandit Bajpai was speaking to a school at Dadar and was giving his experiences of the children of England. An English boy told him that there were four chief characteristics of the British race. He said "We pull together, we play the game, we are industrious and *we have the natives under our care.*" Panditji was anxious that the last burden should be removed from the English shoulders so far as scouting was concerned. When the boys were asked to put questions, a good deal of humour followed, and further characteristics were revealed. Speaking on patriotism, a boy asked as to why the sun never set in the British Empire. Before a reply could be given, a boy with a smile and mischief in his eyes said: "God is afraid to leave the Englishman alone in the dark."

THE LATE PROF. H. V. KAPDI

Premature Demies Of Nasik Educationist

(From a Nasik Correspondent.)

I extremely regret to report the death from diphtheria at the early age of 36 of Prof. Hari Vishnu Kapdi, M.A., B.T., Professor of English and Marathi, H. P. T. College, Nasik, on the 25th September.

He was born at Choule, (Revadanda), in the Kolaba Dt. on July 18th 1902. His early education in Marathi was conducted at Murud in the Janjira State, where his father was employed in the Survey Department. In 1913 he began his English studies and in

The late Prof. H. V. Kapdi.

1920, he passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, getting a high rank among the successful candidates of the year. He joined the Wilson College in June 1920, and won the golden opinions of his professors. In 1924 Mr. Kapadi achieved a First Class in the English Honours Group at B.A. and he was awarded a Dakshina Fellowship at his college. In 1926 he passed his M.A. examination with Second Class in the Languages Group, with English and Marathi. In 1927 he took the Teachers' Diploma of S. T. C., and in 1927 he passed the B. T. Examination again in the First Class. In 1929, he was appointed as an Assistant Professor of English at the Wilson College. In June 1930 he joined the Staff of the H. P. T. College, Nasik, as a Professor of English and Marathi, where he continued to be in harness till his death.

He was very popular with both colleagues and pupils. While his knowledge of English literature was profound, he was also a recognized authority in Marathi studies, and since joining the H. P. T. College, he had always been entrusted with one of the prescribed Marathi texts at B.A.

He took a leading part in athletics, being blessed with a good physique and he had an all-round proficiency in sport, especially in swimming and in Indian sports His services were always requisitioned in the annual sports held in Nasik and especially in Indian games like 'Khokho' and 'Hututu'. He was elected Secretary of the Rashtriya Seva Sangh, the members of which mustered strong to give him a farewell salute, as his dead remains were removed to the cremation ground.

Prof. Kapadi used to be off and on editor of the College Magazine. His inspiration was equally felt whether in the class-room or on the play-ground. His premature death at the age of thirty-six has plunged the college in gloom and his family—a young wife and a daughter and two sons in their earliest infancy—into despair.

A HEAVY liquid compound has been put to work in the anthracite coal mines at Shenandoah, Pa., salvaging high grade coal from the mine refuse dump. Utilizing the separation principle of a mixture of wood blocks and pebbles dumped into a bucket of water, engineers showed that in a heavy liquid compound the coal would float while slag, slate and stones sank.

Motorists all over the United States will be pleased to learn that there is no danger of running out of material from which to make red traffic lights. Experts of the Bureau of Standards have located domestic potash supplies sufficient for supplying the kind of red glass needed for traffic "stop" lights for a great many years to come.

Outside Bombay Medicines will be sent by V. P. P.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

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About Studios And Stars

SARASWATI STUDIO NEWS

New Modern Dresses In Sach Hai

Things are moving apace at the Saraswati Studio. Director Choudhary feels happy at almost every shot he takes in his picture "Sach Hai", because he has the best of material the studio can afford to place at his disposal, and best of talents in Rose, Motilal, Usha, Chandni, Baba Vyas and Danve—the most renowned Artistes.

Special dresses of the most ultra modern type have been designed to make Usha more charming and Rose who plays the part of an untouchable—as a great artiste—gives the contrast.

"Sach Hai" is gathering speed and will enter into last lap in the 2nd week of October.

Bhagwa Zenda—the Marathi historical picture has gone into art division of the studio for necessary designs of the sets, while the unit will go out-doors to shoot particular scenes depicting the Maratha country of the time of Shivaji's period.

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS' "DOUBLE CROSS XX"

Colourful Share Bazar Scene

The work in "Double Cross" is progressing fast. It is a veritable thriller of a detective type drama, and the suspense is maintained to the last. when real identity of a character is revealed. This is a surprise to a character who was feeding on hope that the man was his best friend

The picture necessitated a scene of the Share Bazar. The villain of the story spreads a false rumour, that a discovery is made regarding synthetic diamonds. This creates a panic in the market and Romesh who had cornered all the shares of the Orient Diamond mines is faced with ruin and bankruptcy. It was a very effective scene, said some of the brokers who were invited to judge the scene. Brokers shouting and yelling, the rate board indicating falling prices, panicky feeling, ruin writ large on some faces, are vividly caught in a manner that lends colour to the scene.

Bimla Kumari, promises to shine out in a light role assigned to her, whereas a new artiste-Gohar of Bikaner with a rich sonorous voice will create a sensation. Nayampally plays the villain, Gyani, David, Kishore, R. Dilawar and Amina have important roles assigned to them, while Fatty Prasad is responsible for humour in the picture.

"GOLDWYN FOLLIES"

At The Pathe

The United Artists' Technicolor release "The Goldwyn Follies, which enjoyed such a successful run when first released in Bombay is being revived from to-day at the Pathe.

Produced by Sam Goldwyn and ably directed by George Marshall this film is first rate entertainment

Film producer Adolphe Menjou instals sweet Andrea Leeds, as Miss Humanity, to criticize stories in production from the point of view of the average film fan. Crooner Kenny Baker falls in love with her

You'll be unable to resist the piquant personality of Bergen's ventriloquist dummy Charlie McCarthy, who is a host in himself. Zorina's ballet dancing is exquisite, and the mad Ritz Brothers are madder than usual.

Huns Pictures News Bulletin

Khandekar's 'Devata' Nearing Completion

Our sixth production and second full length comedy was released in Bombay and Poona on the 3rd September, and it is drawing packed houses. It has gained a roaring popularity and all the leading papers have showered upon it their unreserved compliments and eulogies. It is a merry parade of venerable fanatics. Principal Atre is at his best here. Brilliant and sparkling dialogues, poignant wit. and most sympathetic satire are distinguishing features of his gifted pen. To add to these, Brahmachari has a story of unusual grip and flawless unity of plot. Winayak has most ably handled the direction and has also lead a strong cast including Messrs. Salvi, Malvankar, Joag, Powar, Nurjahan and others. Miss Meenaxi, newly introduced to screen in this picture, has scored unique success and is receiving applause from all the cinegoers.

At the Majestic in Bombay and at the Prabhat in Poona, this picture has beaten all the previous records of popularity. The theatres echo peels of laughter and ceaseless cheers. It is a magnificent success!

The all-India rights of Brahmachari are secured by Mr. V. R. Mehta of the Royal Film Circuit.

DEVATA COMING

Our next is Devata, written by Mr. V. S. Khandekar of Chhaya fame and a writer of interprovincial renown. It is nearing completion and awaits release by the middle of the next month. It has a marvellous cast of Baburao Pendharkar—that inimitable personality with a superb grace, and Miss Indira Wadkar the nightingale of the screen, in lead supported by Miss Meenaxi, who has scored a first in Brahmachari, and Messrs. Salvi, Malvankar, Master Patankar and Baby Vimal. It is a story with the problem of today, treated in a highly entertaining way. Every attempt is made to make it a genuine high comedy.

Inspite of the mad rush of the election campaign, Principal Atre is busy with his next for Huns. He is contesting the municipal elections in Poona on the Congress ticket. But we need not be hasty in supposing that elections in democracy will be the theme of his story. We can be sure of one thing. And that is, it will be a worthy successor of Brahmachari.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

During the Ganapati fastivals, a meeting of all the workers was addressed by Winayak and Mr. Khandekar. They both dealt with the problem of art and the essentials of success. It was announced that such meetings will be held every week to discuss new problems and fresh topics. Also two musical concerts of Miss Indira Wadkar and Mr. Nivratti Sarnaik respectively were arranged for the workers and friends of the company.

Winayak had the privilege to deliver the inaugural address of the Art Circle of Rajaram College, with Doctor A. C. Bose in chair. He spoke on the function of art, its place in democracy and put a strong plea not to make art a hand-maid of ruthless capitalism. Hundreds of students had flocked together and Winayak was given an enthusiatsic reception.

BARODA CINETONE

The establishment of Baroda Cinetone Ltd., at Baroda has opened a new field of activity in the film industry of India because it has fulfilled a longfelt need of Gujerat and Kathiawar. it being the pioneer concern.

The enterprising zeal of Mr. D. K. Kamat, a prominent pleader of Baroda coupled with the organising abilities of Mr. S. S. D. Kaushal of Prabhat Directors Department, Poona have been mainly instrumental in floating this limited concern.

The organisers have been fortunate enough to secure a very influential Directorate with Shethshree Trikamlal Girdharlal Zhaverlaxmichandwala, a prominent industrial magnate of Gujerat and directors of various limited concerns.

Shrimant Mansingrao Ramchandrarao Naik Nimbalkar alias Mamasaheb a first class Sirdar, is Vice-Chairman of the concern and takes very keen interest in the progress of the company. Shares are briskly sold and the company expects to start production in near future.

"Mother India"

The picture and para appeared in our Wednesday issue is of "Mother India". a multi-cine colour social picture of India Cine Pictures, and not from "Motherland" as stated.

TAMIL TALKIE AT PLAZA

Bakta Kuchela, the popular Tamil Talkie, which had a long non-stop run in Madras and also drew crowded houses in Bombay last year, will be shown at Plaza at Dadar to-day and Tuesday at 10-30 a.m. It features in Stellar roles Miss S. D. Subbulakshmi, who plays the dual roles of the loyal wife of Kuchela and of Lord Krishna himself. Papanasam Sivam has the role of the Baktha of Lord Krishna "Kuchela." Bala Saraswati plays the Baby Krishna.

There are scenes of pomp and pageantry, especially when Kuchela is anointed by Krishna, and this ceremony is considered to be a fitting tribute to Papanasa Sivam who is the greatest composer in Tamil. There are also many song hits which will go home to lovers of Karnataka music.

WADIA NEWS BULLETIN

Director Yusoof's Ambitious Picture Coming

While elaborate preparations are going on both in the wardrobe and setting departments to bring back the days of primitive times in Wadia Studios, for the shooting of Director Yusoof's most ambitious picture to be produced at a tremendous cost actual race is run between Homi Wadia's Diamond Thriller "Punjab Mail" featuring Fearless Nadia, Nariman Ghadiali's Jungle King featuring John Cavas and Raja Yagnik's Vijay Kumar to obtain sets and finish indoor sequences so that full advantage may be taken of the sunny days that follow the cloud-ridden skies during the monsoon.

With the addition of Ajanta Studios and with the arrival of new cameras and sound equipments, it is now possible for six units to work simultaneously both indoor and outdoors. Jamshed Wadia who personally attends to everything concerning production besides supervising the work of allied departments manages the affair on fixing up the boards of different units so skilfully that all units are made to work every day. It is no exaggeration to say that before the year is out, two pictures will be ready for release and by March 1939, another three pictures will have been finished.

The evenings in Wadia Studios give outsiders an idea of a club house. After the work is over the proprietors, heads of all departments and practically all other employees of the concern mix together without any distinction and play various games. Just at present Carrom Tournament organised by Harishchandra Rao is the centre of attraction amongst all interested in the game The finals are being played and whosoever comes out successful will be awarded a medal and will be acknowledged as the Carrom Champion of the Studio.

In the heat of flashing regular production work one very important news has remained unflashed so far. Wadias' have engaged the service of a very able Cartoonist who has practically finished one story in Cartoons which will be given life and voice very shortly. Not only the cartoonist but those who are in the know are very hopeful of the success of the enterprise.

NAVBHARAT VIDYALAYA MATUNGA

Mr. Balwantray Mehta And Others Sever Connection

BOMBAY Friday

Mr. Ratilal Sheth writes:—

Messrs. Balwantray Mehta Bhanji D. Khimji, Doctor Ratilal Patadia, Govindji Vashram Jhaveri, Girdharlal Ugarchand Parikh ,Ratilal Sheth, and Jamu Dani have addressed the following letter to the Principal and Secretary Nava Bharat Society (Nava Bharat Vidyalaya) Matunga, on 20th inst. Mr. S. B. Hudlikar is the Principal of the Institution

"To the Principal and Secretary of the Nava Bharat Society Matunga.

"Sir,—As a result of the discussions at the last meeting of the Advisory Board, we learnt that the Board does not exist as part of the constitution. Hence, we desire to discontinue to be members of a Board, which has no status under the constitution,

Some of us, who were present at yesterday's meeting were requested to continue to work informally at present till the status of the Board was properly established by a resolution of the Council of the Society. We regret, we are unable to agree to his, in view of the present situation and past happenings connected with the Institution.

Hence, we request you to take note that we have no connection, formal or informal, with your Society henceforward. Please therefore remove our names from the remaining copies of the prospectus and other records of the Institution and send necessary intimation to that effect to the Press for general information.

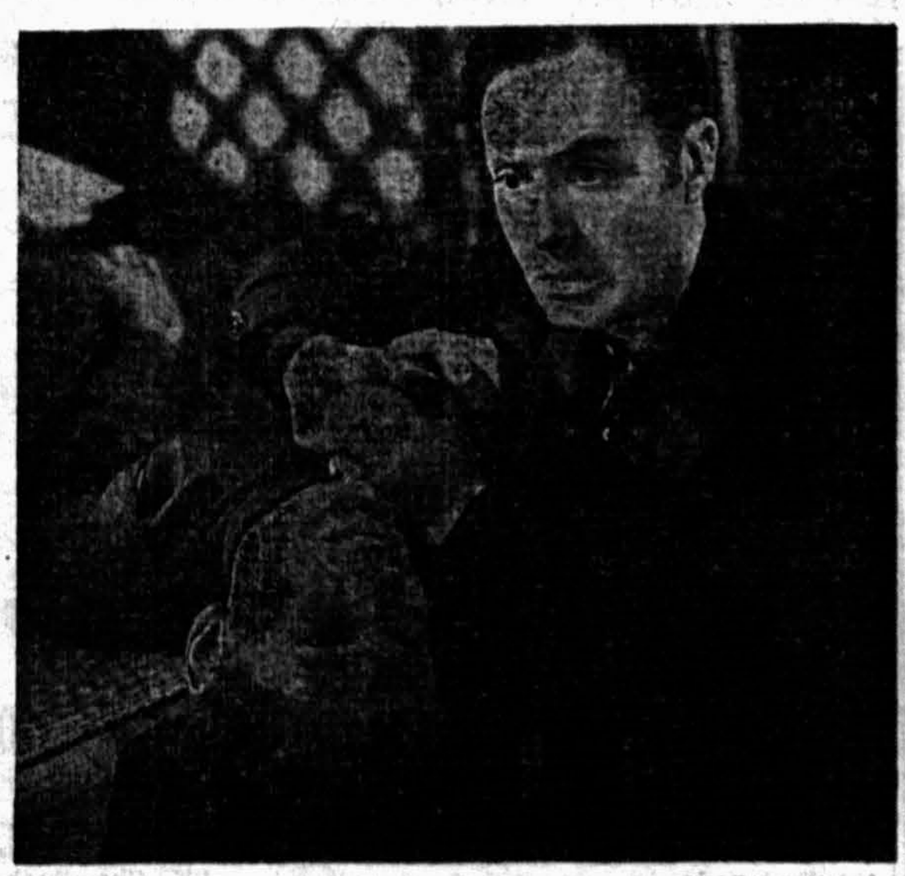
Around Theatre & Film Land

Khan and Sharifa in "Mother India" a multi-colour picture, shortly coming.

The hero of "Poornima" w[illegible], now running at Krishna.

G[illegible] Brent and Beverly Roberts in "God's Country And The Woman" at Broadway.

Rampiari and Banarji [illegible] ited Artists' 'Premasagar' shortly coming.



A scene from "Algiers" shortly coming to New Empire, Charles Boyer and Segrid Gurie starring.

KARACHI SIKH SATYAGRAHA

Will Not Allow Wall To Be Demolished By Municipality

KARACHI, Oct 1.

To-day is the second day of the Satyagraha launched by Sikhs to prevent the construction of a road by the Municipal authorities through Akhalbhunga Gurdwara.

Although the sikhs appear to be firm in their resolve not to allow the construction, there is no change in the attitude of the municipal authorities.

The work of clearing the site has progressed considerably and the number of labourers has been increased to-day. The Sikhs, on the other hand, have built overnight a wall as a line of demarkation.

A big procession was organised by the Sikhs this morning. The procession first went to the municipal office and then to the disputed site where two members of the "War" Council spoke. They said that Sikhs will not allow the wall to be demolished till their last drop of blood is shed. Sikhs will invite arrest and give up their lives but will not capitulate.

Sardar Partab Singh Sethi saw the Premier and urged him to intervene to avert trouble. The Premier is in communication with the Mayor.

A 'jatha' of Sikhs arrived here this morning from Lahore to offer Satyagraha.—United Press.

Karachi Sikhs Launch Satyagraha

KARACHI, Sept. 30.

The Sikhs of Karachi launched "Satyagraha" this morning to prevent the authorities of the Karachi Municipal Corporation from constructing a road through Sri Akal Bhunga Gurdwara, near the Mission School.

A jatha of five Sikh volunteers left already to guard the site and court arrest, and several other jathas are waiting in readiness to offer "Satyagraha" when the first batch is arrested. It is understood the Sikhs of the Punjab will be coming to offer "Satyagraha" to prevent the construction of the road through the Gurdwara.—United Press.

Shankar Reddy Courts Jail

HYDERABAD, (Dn). Oct. 1.

Mr. Shankar Reddy who was chagre sheeted by the city police for creating disaffection amongst people against Government and who disassociated himself from taking part in the proceedings of court thus courting imprisonment was taken into custody to-day.

Are Recognised Unions Representative?

SECOND READING OF TRADES DISPUTES BILL IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

Consideration of the second reading of teh Trades Disputes Bill was resumed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly this morning at 8 with Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker in the chair. Considerable progress was made with the bill.

The House took up for consideration the clause regarding representative unions. It had been provided that a recognised union with five per cent membership which had been registered should be considered as representative union immediately it has 20 per cent membership. This applied both to industrial and occupational Unions.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala opposing the amendment said that it laid down a dangerous principle of multiplicity of unions.

CONCESSION TO SLAVE UNIONS

Mr. S. V. Parulekar opposing stated that this would be another concession to slave unions inasmuch, as, they will get right to represent the entire industry immediately their membership increases to 20 per cent. It was not only undemocratic but ridiculous to allow this union to represent in dispute even if 99 per cent of workers concerned in the dispute were outside the union.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar opposing the amendment said that this clause provided that such union could become representative only with the recognition of employers while unrecognised unions would nave to have 25 per cent membership to gain representative character.

Mr. K. M. Munshi intervened to point out that the amendment would be moved with the permission of the Chair to raise membership of this union to 25 from 20 as otherwise. it would go against workers' interests.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta having no objection Mr. B. M. Gupte moved that a recognised union should have 25 per cent membership to get representative character.

Sjt. R. A. Khedgikar opposed even this amendment and said that he would have preferred unrecognised unions. membership being reduced to 20.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he supported the amendment but opposed the Clause amidst laughter. He wanted Government to clear the point. He said the provision was such that if there was a dispute in the industry both the representative union of the industry and occupation would be entitled to be present in the dispute.

He suggested that since the bill was defective they should send it to the Select Committee at least when it went before the Lgislative Council. Let Government stand on prestige.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. J. B. Greaves rose to a point of order and enquired from the Speaker as to how the amendment of the Government was allowed when the entire House was not in favour of it.

The Speaker explained that there was a general concensus of opinion in favour of its being moved. Besides, it would work favourable to workers and the Chair used its powers to waive the necessary notice period.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also spoke on the point of order.

Mr. J. B. Greaves pointed out that employers' representatives though present in the House had not been consulted. It should however not be taken that he opposed either the amendment or clause. He supported both and the point raised was only a question of procedure.

Mr. K. M. Munshi replying stated that in an industrial dispute both representatives of an occupational union and an industrial union could appear. That would mean more representation for workers.

Mr. Mehta remarked that it was against the scheme of the Government. The amendment was carried without division and the clause was carried by 60/14.

FOR REGISTRATION

The clause providing for fresh applications being made by unions whose registration had been cancelled after the expiry of six months was next taken up for consideration.

Mr. S H. Jhabvala moved an amendment to the effect that the application of the union whose registration had been cancelled for want of recognition by employer for renewing registration should not be entertained.

The amendment was thrown out by 17/65.

Discussion on the clause had not concluded when the house adjourned till Wednesday.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS TILL WEDNESDAY

POONA, Oct. 1.

A compliment from Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister, during the resumed discussion on the Trade Disputes Bill was a feature of to-day's proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, which met between eight and eleven this morning.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has led the attack against the Bill since it was introduced last monta and to-day, he complimented the Home Minister on the amendment moved by Government to increase the percentage of membership of a union to be recognised by employers to make it representative, from twenty to twenty-five. On this amendment, there was difference of opinion for the first time between labour leaders and Mr. R. A. Khedgikar opposed the amendment which was carried without a division.

Discussion of the clause providing for the resignation of unions whose registrations had been cancelled under certain circumstances, had not concluded when the House rose for the day. The Assembly will reassemble on Wednesday.—A.P.

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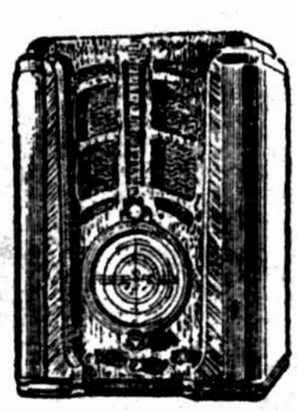

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GANDHI JAYANTI

Mass Meeting At Chowpatty To-day

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

To celebrate the 70th Birth Day Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, which falls to-day (Sunday), according to the English Calendar, there will be a mass meeting this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Chowpatty, when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee will preside and the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay, and other prominent Congressmen will address.

Special accommodation for ladies will be reserved and arrangements have been made to broadcast the speeches by means of loud-speakers.

All are cordially invited to attend the meeting and make it a big success.

B. P. C. C.'s Programme For Concluding Day

10 a.m. (S. T.):—Special Cinema Show of the Bombay Talkies popular picture "Vachan" for the Harijan brethren, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay.

6-30 p.m. (S. T.):—Mass Meeting, under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. at Chowpatty. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Bombay and other prominent Congressmen will address.

(Loud speakers will be installed and special accommodation for ladies will be reserved).

9 p.m. (S. T.):—Public Meeting in the open place near Nappoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. Rly., when the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works will preside and among the speakers there will be Sjts. G. H. Deshpande, M. L. A., Waman Rao Mukadam, M. L. A., S. K. Patil, K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, and B. N. Maheshwar.

(Loud speakers arrangements will be made).

Though the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations will conclude to-day with the holding of the public meeting at Matunga, the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar, organised by the B. P. C. C. for the occasion, will continue for a couple of days more owing to Dassara Holidays.

The Exhibition will remain open to-day from 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to 10 p.m. (S. T.).

IN "G" WARD

Gandhi Jayanti will be celebrated by the "G" Ward District Congress Committee by opening a Branch of the District Congress Committee at Worli, Jamboree Maidan (Worli B.D.D. Chawls) at the hands of Sjt. Nagindas T. Master at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) Sjt. S. K. Patil Sjt. D. N. Wandrekar Sjt. Y. K. Khadilkar, Sjt. P. R. Lele and others will address the meeting.

IN VANMALI HALL, DADAR

At 4 p.m. there will be a Hindi Elocution Competition and prize distribution to successful Candidates, at 6 p.m. there will be a Programme of Rohidas Balmitra Mela and 8 p.m. Priti-Bhojan. The Charge for the Priti-Bhojan is six annas per head.

AT SHIVAJI VYAYAM MANDIR

Under the auspices of Shree Shivajee Vyayam Mandir, the 70th Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi will be celebrated, to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. at which the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakwasa will preside. Speeches will be delivered by Prof. R. D. Gharpure, Sjt. Appasahib Khadilker and Sjt. Nanasahib Khadilker.

AT GHORUPDEO

Under the auspices of Ghorupdeo Centre of Byculla District Congress Committee there will be a public meeting at Ghorupdeo near Khapri Bua's Temple, to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. S. K. Patil will deliver a speech on Gandhiji's Life. Sjt. K. L. Borker will preside

Mahatma Exposes London Propaganda

Expresses Complete Identity Of Views With Jawahar On Federation

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Harijan:—

A well-known correspondent tells me that in London the common talk is that Gandhi counts for everything and it does not matter what the Congress or Congressmen may say or do. The critics embellish the statement by saying that there is a wide difference of opinion between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and myself and that while he will not touch Federation with a pair of tongs, I am prepared to submit to it if some trifles are conceded. I have paraphrased in my own words a longish letter giving details which I may not share with the readers at least at the present juncture.

Evidently my critics know more of me than I seem to know myself. For instance I know how little I count among Congressmen; the critics know how much I count among them. Whatever influence I still possess among Congressmen is solely due to my constant appeal to reason and never to authority. But if I had the influence the critics attribute to me, I make bold to say that India would have gained her independence long ago and there would be no repression that is going on unchecked in some of the States. I know the art of winning independence and stopping the frightfulnesses of which one reads in the papers If I had my way with the Congressmen, there would be no corruption, no untruth and no violence amongst them. If I had my way with them, they would all be enthusiastic khaddarites and there would be no surplus khadi in the A.I.S.A. bhandars.

NO DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

But I am going astray. I had intended to write about Federation. In the first place in all my talks, which have been very few, I have made it clear that I represent nobody and that I have not even aired my views to any Congressman. I have also made it clear that what the Congress says and does is of consequence, whatever I may say is of no value unless it represents the Congress view. As a matter of fact, too, I have said that the Congress will never have Federation forced upon it, and that there was no hope of peace in India till there was independence in virtue of a constitution framed by a duly convened Constituent Assembly. I have also made it clear that so far as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and I are concerned, though we may talk in different language, we are one in most things that matter to India. On the question of Federation there never has been any difference of opinion between us. And I have made a rule for myself that so far as the Congress is concerned, if there is an unbridgeable gulf between him and me his view should prevail. And this for the very good reason that I am not in the Congress and he is in the centre of it, and very much in touch with everything relating to the Congress.

Congress And Indian States

Mahatmaji Explains The Implications Of Policy Of Non-Intervention

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

Congress non-intervention in the affairs of the States was conceived in 1920 and has been more or less its policy since that time in spite of many onslaughts made on it. But I see that it has become the fashion in the States to quote against the Congress and Congressmen the self-imposed restraint even when there is any attempt to criticise or offer advice or help. It is, therefore, necessary to examine the implications of non-intervention. It was never regarded as a principle It was a limitation imposed on itself by the Congress for its own sake and that of the people of the States. The Congress had no sanction behind its resolutions regarding the States. Its advice might be ignored, its intervention resented and the people of the States might be harassed without gaining anything. There was certainly a friendly motive behind that policy. It was a wise recognition of the limited capacity of the Congress for doing good.

The restraint exercised by the Congress in this and many other ways has given it a prestige and power which it would be unwise for it not to use. Any hesitation in this respect would be like that of the foolish steward who would not use the talents which were placed at his disposal. Up to a point the States are beginning to recognise the power of the Congress be it ever so reluctantly. It is becoming sufficiently clear that the people of the States are looking to the Congress for guidance and help. I think that it is the duty of the Congress to give them the guidance and help wherever it can. I wish I could convince every Congressman that the prestige and power of the Congress are in exact proportion to its inner purity, its sense of exact justice and its all round goodwill. If the people of the States feel safe in entrusting their welfare to the Congress, the Princes should feel equally safe in trusting the Congress. All the prestige built up by patient effort of years will certainly be undermined, if the warnings uttered by me to the Congressmen go unheeded.

PRICE OF LIBERTY

Even at the risk of tiresome repetition let me say to the people of the States that they must not set much store by the Congress help. It is not enough that they are truthful and non-violent. It is necessary also for them to know their own capacity for suffering. Liberty is a dame exacting a heavy price from her wooers. And unless there are many who are prepared to pay the price, the few enthusiastic that are to be found everywhere would do well to conserve their energy. They will do well to undertake constructive service of the people without having an ambitious political programme. The ability to gain political ends will surely come from constructive service. Wisdom and patience will give them a power which in time will become irresistible.

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TRIUMPH FOR GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME

Sind Leader's Impressions Of Delhi Congress Meetings

KARACHI, Oct. 1.

"Congress meetings at Delhi were a triumph for Gandhiji's policy and programme. The passing of resolutions on civil liberties and repression in States by an overwhelming majority conclusively proved that Mahatma Gandhi though not present in person, still holds sway over the Congress." observed Dr. Choitram P. Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, who returned to Karachi this morning after one month's absence in an interview to the "United Press."

Discussing the deliberations in the Congress meetings Dr. Choitram said:—

"The A.I.C.C. resolution on the Khare episode shall serve as a warning in future to those Congressmen who treat Congress discipline lightly. Though the Working Committee suggested no disciplinary action against Dr. Khare, the A.I.C.C. went a step further by demanding such action Majority members felt that without maintaining strict discipline in the ranks Congress prestige is bound to suffer"

INDIA AND FUTURE WAR

As regards any future war Dr. Choitram said: "Mahatma Gandhi holds the view that India should not help the British Government in any future war. This Gandhiji explains on his principle of non-violence. India's participation in war will mean support to violence. Being a believer in non-violence he cannot be party to any war.

"Gandhiji further feels that the race for armament will continue and there will be no peace. Even nations fully armed (meaning Czechoslovakia, China etc). are not able to protect themselves against aggression. According to Gandhiji non-violence is the only means for peace."

"Some Working Committee members", added Dr. Choitram Gidwani "held the same view as Gandhiji. But a majority of the members and the Congress Premiers are of the opinion that India should support the British Government in war if the latter put in operation the Congress demands for freedom."

Questioned as to why Gandhiji did not tender advice on the Sind ministrial issue Dr. Choitram Gidwani said that Gandhiji felt that the Congress High Command is quite a competent body to settle the matter without his advice.—United Press.

SEC. 144 EXTENDED IN LUCKNOW

Congress & League Flags' Dispute In Aminuddaula Park

LUCKNOW, Oct. 1.

As no compromise has yet been arrived at between the Hindus and Muhammadans in regard to the construction of platforms in the Aminuddaula Park for hoisting the Muslim League and Hindu Sabha flags, the City Magistrate of Lucknow apprehending a breach of the peace extended the period of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. for another two months, asking, the two communities living in the Lucknow municipal areas to abstain from unauthorised construction in the said park.

The Magistrate promulgated the order a month back when the Hindu Sabha and the Muslim League made attempts to construct platforms in the park for their flags, as a result of which communal feelings ran high.—United Press

ENFORCEMENT OF NEW INSURANCE ACT

Govt. Explain Reasons For Delay

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

Certain changes necessitated by the delay in the enforcement of the new insurance act are explained in a communique which says:—

Owing to the preliminary work necessary, it has proved impracticable to bring the act into force by October 1, 1938. Since by the act, deposits are required to be made according to a stated programme and the date for the making of the second in statement is fixed as January 1, 1939, the result is that in certain circumstances, the second instalment can become payable before the first.

To correct this anomaly and to avoid the legal and technical difficulties which would otherwise result, it is intended to introduce an amending bill. The opportunity will be taken to make certain other amendments of a purely technical nature in the principal act, which further critical scrutinising has shown to be necessary before the act can be brought into force, such amendments consisting mainly of corrections of obvious errors in drafting.

As a consequence of this proposed further legislation, it is now anticipated that the act will not be brought into force before first April 1939.

In the meantime, the rules under the act are being prepared and a draft is expected to be published within the next few weeks.—A. P.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN SURMA VALLEY

Assam Premier's Plans For Arranging Relief

SYLHET, Sept. 30.

A message from Bejura states that as a result of a cyclone, several houses have been blown away, many big trees uprooted and three cargo boats capsized in the village of Hariah.

In Sunamganj Subdivision, the market of Shachna, Ambari, Dwarabazar, Munargaon and Debalia are under water. Several houses have been washed away in Tahirpur and Dharmapasha and the crops have been damaged.

The Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Chief Minister of Assam is expected to make a tour of the Surma Valley in order to study the conditions in the affected area and arrange for relief.—A. P.

JAWAHAR ON BETRAYAL OF CZECHS

Power Politics, Not Minorities The Issue

"India Resents British Foreign Policy And Will Be No Party To It"

Pt. Jawaharlal writes in "Manchester Guardian":—

As an Indian intensely interested in Indian independence and world peace I have followed recent developments in Spain and Czechoslovakia with anxious interest. For some years past the Indian National Congress has criticised and dissociated itself from British foreign policy, which has seemed to us consistently reactionary and anti-democratic and an encouragement to Fascist and Nazi aggression. Manchuria, Palestine, Abyssinia, and Spain agitated the people of India. In Manchuria the foundations were laid for encouraging triumphant aggression, all covenants and rules of international law were ignored, and the League of Nations sabotaged.

With all our sympathy and goodwill for the Jews in their distress in the face of fierce and inhuman persecution in Europe, we considered the struggle in Palestine as essentially a national struggle for freedom which was suppressed by violence by British Imperialism in order to control the route to India.

In Abyssinia there was a gross betrayal of a brave people. In Spain little was left undone which could harass the Republic and encourage the insurgents. Having decided that the Spanish Government should lose or was going to lose, the British Government tried in a variety of ways to hasten the desired end, and even insult, injury, and gross humiliation by the insurgents were endured.

REMARKABLE RECORD OF FAILURE

The fact that everywhere this policy has been a disastrous failure has not deterred the British Government from pursuing it. The consequences of the rape of Manchuria we see all around us in the world to-day. The problem of Palestine grows worse from day to day and violence counters violence, and the Government uses ever-increasing military forces and coercion in an attempt to subdue a people. It is not always remembered that the problem is largely the creation of the British Government, and it must shoulder the responsibility for much that has happened. Abyssinia, as your correspondent points out, still remains unconquered and is likely to remain so. In Spain an heroic people have refused to fall in with the wishes of the British Government and have demonstrated that they will not be and cannot be crushed or subdued.

It is a remarkable record of failure. And yet the Government of Great Britain is not capable of learning from it and mending its ways. It pursues even more intensively its policy of encouraging aggression and giving support to General Franco and the Fascist and Nazi Powers. No doubt it will carry on in this way, if allowed to do so, till it puts an end to itself as well as the British Empire, for overriding every other consideration are its own class sympathies and leanings towards Fascism. That will certainly be a service it will render, howsoever unwittingly, to the world, and I would be the last person to object to an ending of Imperialism.

But I am deeply concerned with the prospect of world war, and it distresses me exceedingly to realise how British foreign policy is directly leading to war. It is true that Herr Hitler has the last and determining word in this matter, but Herr Hitler's decision itself will largely depend on the British attitude. This attitude has so far done everything to encourage him and to bully and threaten Czechoslovakia. So, if war comes, the British Government can have the satisfaction or the reverse of feeling that it was largely responsible for it, and the people of Britain, who have put this Government in power, can draw what comfort they can from this fact.

I had thought that nothing that the Government did could surprise me (unless it suddenly turned progressive and worked for peace). But I was mistaken. Recent developments in Czechoslovakia, and the way the British Government, directly and through its mediators, has bullied and threatened the Czech Government at every turn, has produced a feeling of nausea in me, and I have wondered how any Englishmen with any trace of liberal instincts or decency could tolerate this. I have wondered still more how those who talk so loudly of peace could have supported, actively or passively, this obvious invitation to war.

MINORITIES NOT THE ISSUE

Recently I spent some time in Czechoslovakia and came into contact with numerous people, both Czech and German. I returned full of admiration for the admirable temper of the Czechs and the democratic Germans, who, in face of grave danger and unexampled bullying, kept calm and cheerful, eager to do everything to preserve peace and yet fully determined to keep their independence. As events have shown, they are prepared to go to extraordinary lengths to satisfy every minority claim and preserve peace, but everybody knows that the question at issue is not a minority one. If it was a love of minority rights that moved people, why do we not hear of the German minority in Italy or of the minorities in Poland? The question is one of power politics and the Nazi desire to break up the Czecho-Soviet alliance, to put an end to the one democratic State in Central Europe, to reach the Rumanian oilfields and wheat, and thus to dominate Europe. British policy has encouraged this and tried to weaken that democratic State.

In any event, we in India want no Fascism or Imperialism, and we are more convinced than ever that both are close akin and dangers to world peace and freedom. India resents British foreign policy and will be no party to it, and we shall endeavour with all our strength to sever the bond that unites us to this pillar of reaction. The British Government has given us an additional and unanswerable argument for complete independence.

IF WAR COMES

All our sympathies are with Czechoslovakia. If war comes, the British people, in spite of their pro-Fascist Government, will inevitably be dragged into it. But, even then, how will this Government, with its patent sympathies for, the Fascist and Nazi States, advance the cause of democracy and freedom? So long as this Government endures, Fascism will always be at the doorstep.

The people of India have no intention of submitting to any foreign decision on war. They only can decide, and certainly they will not accept the dictation of the British Government, which they distrust utterly. India would willingly throw her entire weight on the side of democracy and freedom, but we heard these words often twenty years ago and more. Only free and democratic countries can help freedom and democracy elsewhere. If Britain is on the side of democracy, then its first task is to eliminate empire from India. That is the sequence of events in Indian eyes, and to that sequence the people of India will adhere.

Khadi Programme Arranged In Memory Of Keshav Anant Ghurye

Mr. Anant Parashram Ghurye writes from 12 AB, Hanuman Terrace, Lamington Road, Bombay:—

The sixth anniversary of the late Keshav Anant Ghurye falls to-day (Sunday), being also Mahatmaji's 70th birthday. As these two ceremonies luckily coincide every year I have kept the following programme for the day at my place. "Hanuman Terrace" Block 12 AB, Lamington Road.

Late Keshav A. Ghurye.

Selling Khadi Hundies, selling Gandhi caps, Congressmen's meeting between 8 and 9-15 p.m. and Harikirtan by Hari Bhakta Parayan Kolhapurker Buwa.

Friends and sympathisers and all Congressmen are requested to come to my place to help me make the programme a success.

The final scene of "Brahmachari" culminating in marriage.

REPLY TO JINNAH

Working Committee Consider Draft

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1.

The Congress Working Committee considered the draft reply to be sent to Mr. Jinnah, the President of the All-India Muslim League. No decision was reached. The Assam question was again discussed

The Industries Ministers' Conference of Congress Provinces will meet at Lala Sree Ram's residence to-morrow at 2 p. m. under the Presidency of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President. Sir M. Visveswarayya is among those invited to attend the Conference.

According to the present plans, Mahatma Gandhi leaves on his Frontier tour on Monday, October 3. The Congress Working Committee concludes its Delhi session on Sunday morning.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE SESSION CONTINUES

Considers Assam Situation And Bose's Reply To Jinnah

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1.

The Congress Working Committee could not finish its business to-day and as such it will have another sitting to-morrow morning at Harijan Colony.

The Committee had general discussion this morning on the Assam situation. The Committee also discussed the Congress President's formal reply to Mr. Jinnah's letter received recently.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

a.m.

8-0 records.

p.m.

1-0 Music, 2-0 Bombay Orchestra, 2-5 Vithalrao Gurav, 2-24 Which One?, 2-30 Bai Shamshadbai of Delhi, 3-0 For Children (Gujarati), 5-30 Music and Poetry. 5-40 Abdulla 5-55 Sitar Solo 6-5 Vithalrao Gurav 6-30 V. Y. Chowdhari 6-40 Abdulla 6-55 Marathi Poetry 7-0 Khambavati 7-10 V. Y. Chowdhari 7-20 Garbi Recital 7-35 Short Story of Day (Marathi) 7-50 Film Geet on Bansuri 8-0 Garbis 8-15 Mandolin Solo 8-20 Zamurrad ka Guluband 8-35 Bombay Orchestra 8-40 Gems from Classics · 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Listeners' Letters 9-30 News 9-45 Fortnight in sport. by Talyarkhan 10 to 11-0 Azambai of Kolhapur of classical music.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

p. m.

1-0 as in Bombay I

61 metres (4,905 kc/s.

P. M.

5-30 as in Bombay I 6-30 Evensong 7-35 as in Bombay I 11-0 Epilogue

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc|s)

a.m.

7-0 AIR Early Birds Orchestra. 7-10 Morning Mood, 7-30 Light Airs, 7-40 Flow of Day 8-0 Songs of Morning, 8-20 Kalam-i-Zauq. 8-30 For our Young Listeners. noon

12-0 A Bhopal Programme.

p.m.

1-0 Three Famous Artists, 6-0 News in English, 6-5 In Hindustani, 6-10 Dance Tune, 6-20 Evening Mood 6-30 Shafi 6-40 Approach of Night, 7-0 For Villagers Only 7-30 Ghazals 7-45 Tarabai of Gwalior 8-5 A Light Variety 8-25 B.S. Rawat, 8-35 AIR Boys' Chorus, 8-45 Durga on the Sitar, by Haider Husain, 8-55 More Ghazals, 9-15 News, Weather Report in Hindustani, 9-30 In English, 9-45 Light Music, 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

7-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi I.

60 metres (4,995 kc.s)

p.m.

6-0 as in Delni I 6-10 Tarabai: Dadra, 6-20 Old Memories Revived, 6-50 Light Variety, 7-45 to 9-45 as in Delhi I, 9-45 Music of the Night. 10-15 Light Music, 10-45 Behag on Surbahar, 10-55 Late News

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc|s)

12-0 noon to 2 p.m. as in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9.590 kc|s)

p.m.

6-0 to 6-10 as in Delhi I. 6-10 to 7-45 as in Delhi II. 7-45 to 9-45 as in Delhi I, 9-45 to 11-0 as in Delhi II.

C. L. A. ACT OF 1932 PROMULGATED

Notices On 25 P. M. Workers Served

RAJKOT: Oct. 1.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932 has been promulgated in the State by Sir Patric Cadel, the Dewan, since this morning, as a sequel to the Satyagraha of the Praja Mandal workers and further arrests.

Five from Sardar Camp and four from Halenda were arrested under Section 7 of the Act today and tried in the jail compound by the District Judge who convicted and sentenced five of them to rigorous imprisonment for six months and fine of Rs. 500 each or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Notices under the same Act were served on 25 prominent Praja Mandal workers last night. It is feared that more arrests might be made in the course of the next few days. The programme of Satyagraha and meetings have not been changed by the Praja Mandal.—United Press.

FIVE SATYAGRAHIS SENT TO JAIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 1.

The case against Vajubhai Shukla, Esmail Hirani, Jatashanker Mehta, Sumant Sanghavi and Parshottam Nanji was conducted in Rajkot jail before Mr. Janmashanker Pandya, Magistrate. All were sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine each and in default Rs. 100 fine more. Six more workers were also arrested in villages this morning

FOURTH 'DICTATOR' LEADS PROCESSION

RAJKOT, Oct. 1.

A huge procession, led by Mr. Narandas Vithalji, the fourth 'dictator', paraded the streets this morning, freely displaying contraband matches.

A batch of volunteers and farmers has undertaken a three-dav march to Halend to offer mass "Satyagraha".—A. P.

THIRD "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Rajkot Satyagraha Day By Day

RAJKOT: Oct. 1.

A deputation of Rajkot cloth merchants awaited on Sir Patrick Caddel, the Dewan of Rajkot, who impressed upon them the loss to the State merchants on account of the Satyagraha and stated that relations between landlords and tenants were not rulers and ruled.

Mr. Jethalal Joshi, the third "dictator", was served with an additional notice asking him not to address any meeting. He was arrested for defiance of the ban and Mr Narandas Vithalji succeeded Mr. Joshi as fourth "dictator."—United Press

QUEEN MARY INDISPOSED

LONDON, Oct. 1.

It is officially announced that Queen Mary is suffering from laryngitis.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The condition of Queen Mary is stated to-day to be about the same. The Queen is remaining in her room as a precaution.—Reuter.

Creation Of 'Vidarbha' Province

C. P. Assembly's Decision: Anglo-Indian's Advice To Cease Internal Quarrels

NAGPUR: Oct. 1.

Before adjourning 'sine die' the C. P. Assembly this evening carried a resolution of Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, the ex-Minister from Berar, which read: "This Assembly recommends to the Government to communicate to His Majesty's Government the considered view of this House that as early as possible, steps be taken for the creation of a new province to be called "Vidarbha," by constituting the Marathi-speaking areas of this Province (now known as C.P. and Berar) into a Governor's Province."

PREMIER'S DOUBTS

The Premier, Pandit R. S. Shukla, while accepting the resolution on behalf of the Government expressed serious doubts whether the new province of "Vidarbha" as suggested in the resolution could maintain self-sufficiency after paying rupees 25 lakhs, which it would have to pay out of its revenue to H.E.H. the Nizam. It might stand in the need of subvention or partial subvention.

There was interesting three-hour debate on the resolution, which was accepted by the Assembly, some members from the Opposition dissenting with cries of "No." When the Speaker ascertained the sense of the House the resolution was not voted upon. The members from Berar and Nagpur Division whole-heartedly supported the resolution, while some Mahakoshal members from the C. P. Hindi Districts lent a qualified support, stressing the difficulties that the new Province would have to face.

The Revd. G. C. Rodgers, representing Anglo-Indians opposed it. He reminded the Congress members both from Mahakoshal and Berar, of the Congress principle of nationalism and asked them to forget the past and to cease internal quarrels and to live together as members of a happy family. He was opposed to the resolution because he was convinced it was the outcome of the poison of regionalism and the recent Ministerial episode in the Province.—A.P

Rodeo Second Wins Duke Of York Handicap

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Duke of York Handicap, run at Kempton Park, over distance of one mile two furlongs, resulted as under:—

RODEO SECOND (Beary)	1
RAMTAPA (Jones)	2
COUVERT (Gardner)	3

Thirteen ran. Won by one and a half lengths. A short head separated the second and the third

The winner was trained by Laye

Betting: 100 to 6 Rodeo Second 9 to 2 Ramtapa, 100 to 7 Couvert.—Reuter.

A scheme to push on the work of the Congress organisation on the lines of the legislative enactments of the Bihar Legislative Assembly in respect of agriculture and mass literacy campaign, will be formulated at a meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee to be held here on November 3 and 4 next.

TRAVANCORE LEADER IN BOMBAY

Will Enlist Public Sympathy For People's Struggle

Mr. Changanachery Parameswaram Pillai, retired High Court Judge of Travancore and prominent leader of people's movement in the State arrived in Bombay by the Frontier Mail on Saturday morning. He was accorded a rousing reception on arrival and was profusely garlanded.

Mr. Pillai had specially gone to Delhi to acquaint Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress working Committee of the situation in Travancore.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative Mr. Pillai said that the people of Travancore as a whole stood by the State Congress. There was great political awakening and no amount of repression could suppress the movement for responsible Government which gained momentum in direct proportion of the intensity of the repression. He was of the opinion that the method followed by the State Government to put down the popular agitation was frightful and without any parallel.

Mr. Pillai will be addressing Several meetings in the City, besides meeting proniment persons to enlist public sympathy for the Travancore people's struggle.

SEX-KNOWLEDGE FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

BENARES: Sept. 30.

A plea for imparting knowledge about sex and procreation to school children in order to fit them to be social assets and not social liabilities was made by the Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister for Education, while declaring open the Exhibition organised here in connection with the U.P. Secondary Education Conference. Mr. Sri Prakash presided.—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS UP

Narrow Movement In Cross Rate

WHEAT AND LINSEED FEATURELESS

BOMBAY: October 1.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton Market showed better feeling and a fairly good business was transacted.

BULLION

London Bullion prices were steady with a small rise.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Good business was in evidence in Liverpool Market owing to some speculative buying.

In the local market business was restricted.

Linseed was featureless on lack of any speculative incentive.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1938

New York, Oct. 1.

Previous closing	8.06
To-day's opening	8.09
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	8.08
Difference	+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1939

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Previous closing	4.68
To-day's opening	4.65
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	4.67
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 152-8

N Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 1.

The New York cotton displayed somewhat better feeling inspired by steadiness of Liverpool. Fairly good business was transacted with prices moving steadily.

The session opened with December 8.09. Prices later eased little to 8.08 on realising at this level market remained steady. The session closed at 8.08.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct. 1.

The trading in Broach A/M commenced at Rs. 152-8 and it touch to Rs. 152-12. Broach finally closed at Rs. 152-10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 1.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.05/8.05) 8.03/8.03
December (8.14/8.14) 8.09/8.08
January (8.15/8.15) 8.06/8.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

American October (4.51) 4.51
American January (4.68) 4.67
Egyptian November (6.78) 6.71
Egyptian January (6.98) 7.01

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct. 1.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop September October (£19 5/16 value) £19 3/8 sellers
Dundee September (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Lightning September (£21) £21

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay October November (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta October (£12 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata October (£11 1/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£10 3/16 sellers) £10 5/16 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 1.

Previous closing	4.83 3/8
To-day's opening	4.82 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.82 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 1.

Previous closing	4.82.00
To-day's opening	4.83.00
To-day's closing	4.82.12

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Oct. 1.

Previous closing	178.75
To-day's opening	178.68
To-day's closing	178.96

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 1.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.83 and eased to 4.82 but later improved a little to 4.82.12 where it remained stationary.

Franc opened 178.68 and remained steady with scarcely any movement. sellers.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.355) 13.354
New York on Bombay (35.75) 36.05
Berlin on Bombay (88 5/8) 89 3/4
London on Milan (91.87) 91.62
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/2 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-4-1) £7-4-1 1/2
Silver (19 1/4d) 19 5/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 3/4 to 1 3/4 per cent) 7/8 per cent
4 months (2 1/4 to 2 1/4 per cent) 1 per cent
6 months (2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent) 1-1 1/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Oct. 1.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Featureless. Market steady".

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 1.

Spot	(19 1/4d) 19 5/16d+1/16
Forward	(19 1/16d) 19 3/16d+1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 1.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-4-1) £7-4-1 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Silver ready	50	14	0
Silver Asho	50	15	0
Silver Kartak	51	0	0

GOLD

Gold ready	35	14	0
Gold Asho	35	14	6
Gold Kartak	35	15	0
Sovereign	23	7	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December 57 3/4 and March 55 5/8. Fairly good business was in evidence with prices moving upwards on good speculative buying prompted by better foreign advices.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Wall Street Firm

LONDON, Oct. 1.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

On the Money Market political crisis in the earlier part of the week caused most of the lending institutions to show some chariness in making loans. This was offset, however, to some extent by sales of Treasury Bills through other channels which come into operation at times of emergency.

Discounts average rate 25s. at which this week's bills were allotted was the best for the markets since December 1932.

Wall Street closed firm.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Wheat January	4	1	3
Wheat May	3	2	6
Linseed May	4	11	3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Liverpool wheat October closed at 61 1/4d as against 62 1/4d of yesterday.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 1.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New, York Oct. 1.

U S Common New Stock (dol 59) dol 59 1/8
General Motors (dol 47 1/2) dol 47 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 3/8) dol 33 7/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 1.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 98 at 2 p.m.

Wool Sales

There was a moderate selection with active demand from Home trade. Prices 5 per cent dearer compared with the close of last series.

Greasy inferior to superior:
Lower (0/8) 0/8
Higher (1-4) 1-4 1/2
Scoured inferior to superior:
Lower (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/4
Higher (1-11) 1-9 1/4

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Oct 1

January 52.35

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 103 December 124 January 131 March 139 May 147 July 152 at cross rate 4.83 3/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 152 Liverpool May 1939 4.76 Rs. 52 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 152 New York May 7.99 Rs. 31 3/4 at cross rate 4.83 3/8

Tata Hydro Electric Agencies

TOTAL UNITS GENERATED.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

39TH WEEK (ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH).

1936	9,747,600
1937	13,320,700
1938	15,372,700

TOTAL FOR 39 WEEKS (1ST JANUARY TO DATE).

1936	418,461,300
1937	483,827,200
1938	567,353,600

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 30

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Water Works Com	10
Amr Power and Light Com	5 1/2
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	28
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	35
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	47
Columbia Gas and Elec	6 1/2
Northern S Power A	10
Int Tel and Tel	10
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	66
American Tel and Tel	142
Sun Life of Canada	420
Western Union Telg	27 1/2
New York Central	17
Union Pacific	90
Texas Corporation	44
Union Carbide	84
Guaranty Trust	250
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	55
6 per cent Denmark 1942	104
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	93
Cons. Mining Smelting	57
United States Steel	59
Bethlehem Steel	58 1/2
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	98
Crucible Steel	34
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	18
United S Smelting	59
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/4
Chrysler Motors	73
General Motors	47 1/2
General Electric	42 1/4
Consolidated Oil	9
Phillips Pet Oil	40
Socony Oil	13 3/4
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	24 1/4
Electric Boat	8
6 per cent Japanese 1954	73
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	103
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	89

Turnover 2 million shares. Trend irregularly upward. Carloadings up 15411 units.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 30

T T London on:—	
New York	4.82
Paris	178.75
Berlin	12.04
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.85 3/4
Amsterdam	8.89 1/2
Brussels	28.56
Milan	91.62
Berne	21.21

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 30th September 1938 amounted to £615,000.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 30

Broach A/M 1939 opening 152 5/8 highest 152 3/4 lowest 152 1/2 closing 152 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 136 1/4 highest 136 5/8 lowest 136 1/4 closing 136 5/8

Bengal D/J opening 114 3/4 highest 114 3/4 lowest 114 1/2 closing 114 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-10-38) Rs. 4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 14 1/2

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 30

GIZA—	
Spot	7.78—6
October	6.72—9
November	6.72—9
January	6.97—0
March	7.01+3
May	7.05+3
January	7.27+1
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.20—8
October	6.01—7
November	5.99—7
January	5.97—9
March	5.99—1
May	5.99+1
July	5.99+2

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 29th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	250	9,370	20,687
Japan and China	639	70,608	21,980
Coast Ports	450	3,070	7,271
Up-country by Rail		25,943	23,583
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23,812	1,386
Total	1,339	132,803	74,909

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Oct. 1.

Following a rise of 6 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 152|10 for Broach A.|M. delivery and did not fluctuate even two annas as there was utter absence of business. It is now over three weeks that prices are grinding around the present level hence no new business is possible. Liverpool market was due to open 2 points down and it opened one point lower and later on was quoted 3 points lower. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and Broach A|M. was quoted at Rs. 152-8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a.
F.G.M.G. Broach Apl|May	152 10
Fine M.G. Oomra Dec|Jan.	136 12
F.G.M.G. Bengal Dec|Jan.	174 12

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept 30

SAKELS—	
November	13.15+10
January	13.36+06
March	13.58+10
ASHMOUNI—	
October	10.28+7
December	10.37+7
GIZA—	
November	12.85+14
January	12.87+13
March	12.90+05

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 29th Sept.	1,499
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	81,418
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	29,576
Increase	51,842

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct 1

October	201.90—10
December	201.60+20
January	200.90—30
February	201.10
March	202.40+40

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 1.

Yesterday London Gold prices declined 21d. to £7-4-1. London-Paris Exchange rate was 178.75 and Dollar-Sterling Cross rate was 4.83 3|8. London Silver prices declined 1|16d. to 19 1|4d. Speculators bought and sold and the market was steady. Later unsatisfied buyers were at fixed prices. New York Silver was unchanged at 42 3|4 cents and Montreal Silver futures advanced 50 points. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0.8 3|8. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and quotations were as under:

	Gold Rs. a. p.	Silver Rs. a. p.
Ready	35 13 6	50 15 0
Ashwin dely.	36 14 0	50 14 0
„ Teji Man.	0 2 6	0 8 0
Kartik dely.	36 14 6	50 13 0
„ Teji Man.	0 5 6	1 2 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 30

Spot	19 1/4
Forward	19 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 30

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-4-1

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 30

October	41.50+50
December	40.50+50

N. Y. Silver

New York, Sept 30

Spot	42 3/4 cents

LONDON METALS

London, Sept 30

Copper	£42 13 9
Lead	£15 12 6
Spelter	£14 11 3
Tin	£198 2 6

Pay in—Oct. 10 Pay out—Oct. 12

Professional Unloading In Share Bazar

TATA STEEL SHARES DECLINE AFTER STEADY OPENING

Sentiment Pessimistic And Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, October 1.

Following a rise of dollars two in U.S. Steel shares, the local market opened steady, slightly above yesterday's closing and straight away declined under steady flow of realising.

It is now freely said on the floor of the Exchange that the Anglo-German Agreement is a symbolic of the desire of British and German peoples never to go to war with one another again. This means slowing down of the armament programmes and once again the supply and demand will shape the course of prices.

This will be a clear signal for normal state and those industries which were thriving under Government support will have to face real facts. The steel industry in due course will have to restore to its own merits. It is too early to form any responsible opinion at present but the market seems pessimistic and it will be advisable to liquidate holdings on strong markets.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,370 and declined to Rs. 1,307-8 when scattered covering appeared and prices rallied to Rs. 1,312-8. Cotton Mill shares also ruled easy with increased selling. Associated Cement shares were quietly steady. The tone of the market was disappointing.

Tuesday being a public holiday the market will remain entirely closed, it being "Dashera Day."

The recent erratic movement in shares and sharp ups and downs in Government Securities have resulted into heavy losses to some Operators. The benefit is taken by several banks. Thus with less capacity to operate the market is showing weak undertone.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 1.

100	Ahmd. Advance	395 0
250	BOM. DYEING	842 8
100	CENTURY	267 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	251 0
100	COLABA	148 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	325 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 6 3
100	Finlay	120 0
100	GOKAK	150 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700 0
100	Indore	61 0
100	Khatau	115 0
100	KOHINOOR	264 0
250	Laxmi	476 4
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji	139 0
250	Model	47 0
50	MYSORE	100 0
200	NEW GREAT	226 0
100	Osmanshahi	38 0
100	PHOENIX	226 4
25	Sassoon Silk	76 4
1,000	Sholapur	2925 0
50	SIMPLEX	81 0
100	SWADESHI	209 8
100	Swan	107 8
500	Vishnu	1227 8
1.000	Western	875 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	107 8
25-50	Central	29 12
500	Imperial	1535 0
125-500	Im. Conty.	377 8
50-100	India	140 4
100	Reserve Bank	114 8
5	Unions	5-8-6
	CEMENTS.	
100	Associated	111 0
	INSURANCE.	
100-500	Empire	711 4
15-100	Jupiter	13 4
20	Mercantile	52 8
15-70	New India	37 12
200	Oriental	3,800 0
15-50	Vulcan	7 1
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ah. Old X.R.	121 14
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1395 0
10	Ajmer	12 12
10	Amalgmd.	13 0
50	BOM. TRAM	116 8
10	Broach	10 0
100	Karachi	185 0
100	Bombay Suburban	138 12
100	Poona	172 8
100	Surat	161 4
110	TATA HYDRO	146 8
1,000	TATA POWER, X.D.	1297 8
	RAILWAYS.	
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	937 8
100	C. Province	99 12
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	99 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 1

Bombay Dyeing (861/4) 862 855 845 846 840 842
Century (277/8) 276 270 271 268 267/8
Central India (253) 255 251 249 251
Kohinoor (268) 268 264
New Great (231) 231 226 227
Simplex (82) 82 80 81
Swadeshi (211) 212 208 209/8
Associated Cement (111) 111/8 110
Tata Hydro (147/8) 147
Tata Power (1365) X D 1320 1300 1297 1300 1295 1300 1297/8
Tram Ord (116/4) 116/8
T Steel Defd (1365) 1370 1355 1345 1330 1320 1327 1307 1320 1312
T Steel Ord (280/8) 281 279 277 274 271 272 271/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (157) 157 156/8 155/8 155/12
Bellapur (183) 189 185
B Steam (218) 218 217/8
B Burma (490) 493 488 489 481

100	Mandra Bhon	100 8
100	Pachora Jamner	97 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	99 0
500	Tapty Valley	717 8
	MINING.	
9	Burma Corp	6 6
2sh	Indian Copper	2 4
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29 0
16	SHIVRAJPUR	41 0
40	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,312 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	271 8
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	ALCOCK	307 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	185 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	850 0
260	BOMBAY STEAM	217 8
125	B. BURMA	481 0
50	Burma Conty	162 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 6
50	TELEPHONE	84 0 XR
100	I. BLEACHING	126 8
50	I. Invest Trust	42 4
100	I. Radio Defd.	430 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	390 0
100	Port Canning	72 8
30	Premier Cons.	63 8
15	Scindia	18 11
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	35 12
	PREFERENCE.	
5½	p.c. Amalgmd (T. F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,525 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297 8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	69 8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	562 8
5	1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	107 8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	97 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,597 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202 8
7½	Tata Steel 2nd	155 12
7	p.c. Vishnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4	p.c Bombay Telephone	53 0
7	p.c. Sholapur	78 10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108 10

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 1

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	98/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/2
3 per cent 1963/65	97/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115/12
3 per cent U P Bonds	96
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/8
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	105/12
TAX FREES.	
5 per cent 1949/55 Loan	115/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	100/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	109
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	115/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	128

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/2, declined to Rs. 97/13, to close steady at Rs. 98/1.
Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 1

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 5/32 to Dec.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 280 nominal
Bank's buying T T 275 1/2 nominal
Bank's buying D D 275 nominal
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,316
Bank's buying T T 1,365
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 3/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 5/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 88 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.83.37 30th ultimo
Japan London 1/2 1/64 1st instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1st instant
Shanghai London 0/8 3/8 1st instant
Java London 8.88 1/2 1st instant
London Paris 178 3/4 30th ultimo
London Belgium 28.56 30th ultimo
London Switzerland 21.21 30th ultimo
London Berlin 12.04 30th ultimo
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 30th ultimo
London New York 4.82.00 30th ultimo
London Amsterdam 8.89 1/2 30th ultimo
London Italy 91.62 30th ultimo
Gold £7-5-10 29th ultimo
Gold £7-4-1 30th ultimo
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 29th ultimo
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 30th ultimo
Silver London Forward 19 3/16 29th ultimo
Silver London Forward 19 1/16 30th ultimo
Silver New York Ready 43 29th ultimo
Silver New York Ready 43 30th ultimo
London discounts 3 months 1 3/4 per cent 29th ultimo
London discounts 3 months 1-1 3/8 per cent 30th ultimo
London discounts 6 months 2 3/4 per cent 29th ultimo
London discounts 6 months nil 30th ultimo
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 30

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80
3 1/2 per cent	92
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103
4 per cent 1948/53	107
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	109 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	43/9

LONDON SUGAR

London, Sept 30

December	sh 5 5 3/4d

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Day Of Victory

By N. J.

Monday, October 3, will be celebrated this year as "Vijaya-Dashami" the Day of Victory. "Dasara", as it is popularly known, falls on the tenth day of the bright half of "Ashwin", and is one of the most auspicious days in the Hindu Calendar.

A number of very charming legends are extant as originating the "Vijaya-Dashami" festival. The day is variously connected with Rama's victory over Ravan, the demon-king of Lanka (Ceylon); with the Pandavas' re-investment of the celestial weapons after their thirteen-year exile; with the heavenly shower of Mudras (gold coins) on the Shami tree in Raghu's capital; and finally with the slaying of Asuras (demons) by Goddess Durga after a fierce ten day battle. Our Bengali friends, of course, vow by the last version, and it is well-known that Durga-Puja (or "Puja" simply) is celebrated as their festival-in-chief.

Golden Quest

Both in view of its historical antiquity and of the peculiar significance of the Shami tree on this day—even now it is the custom in this part of the country to distribute its leaves among one's relatives and friends as symbolic 'Gold' on the Dasara day,——I believe that the celebration should be dated to Raghu, the ancestor of Rama after whom Kalidas has written his famous "Raghuvansa".

The story goes that Kautsa, a pupil of Vartantu, begged his preceptor after the completion of his studies to accept from him some "Gurudakshina" (offering to the teacher) in token of the disciple's gratitude. Graduation fees, however were not the vogue then, and the good Vartantu after expostulating with the pupil for his unheard-of request, informed him that if he, the Guru, must have anything at all, he would receive nothing less than fourteen crore Mudras, and that, too, if they could be collected from a single source!

This was a very formidable fee indeed, but determined not to own defeat, Kautsa at once started on his golden quest. And whom should he approach but Raghu the Mighty, who was never known to say 'No' to a mendicant?

The Shami Shower

Raghu, however, had just at that time spent all his coffers in some sacrificial rites, and there was not a coin left in the royal treasury. But then those epic heroes had their own ways out of such tight corners, and Raghu forthwith planned an expedition against Indra, the Lord of Heaven. The latter being fully aware of Raghu's prowess and piety—both of which counted equally in days of yore—considered discretion the better part of valour, and ordered Kubera, the heavenly treasurer, to arrange a shower of Mudras on the Shami trees in Ayodhya, Raghu's capital. The King duly collected and gave the fourteen crore coins to Kautsa, but though the trees were loaded still neither of them would touch another Mudra. And so the people in Ayodhya were allowed to gather the remaining ones, and to this day their descendants in Aryavarta strip the Shami trees of their 'golden' leaves on this auspicious day.

Political Significance

Few in those days will give credence to this Pagoda tree myth. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the "Vijaya-Dashami" is probably the most olden and the most widely practised of Hindu festivals. From the earliest times, the day has been invested with a political significance, which none other day in the Indian almanac enjoys. It has been from time immemorial the day of jubilation "par excellence" for the martial castes. The four months of the monsoon preceding the "Dasara" were for them days of compulsory inactivity. The flooded rivers made locomotion well-nigh impossible, and the irregular levies also dispersed during those days to sow the lands. Thus a natural truce had to be observed by those 'bold, bad knights' who were perpetually flying at each other's throat. The "Dasara," coming at the end of the rainy season, released them from their enforced inertia. Once again they were free to buckle their armours, saddle their horses and go to explore 'fresh fields and pastures new.'

The celebrations extend for nine days prior to the "Dasara" proper. The "Nava-Ratri" (Nine Nights) as they are called, are devoted to the worship of the gods and to religio-social observances like Hari-katha, etc. The chief of the clan or kingdom, who performs the various rites, is supposed to be invested with a peculiar sanctity during those days. On the morning of the tenth day the religious ceremonies conclude, and are followed by the worship of the arms and weapons. In the evening accompanied by his army and retinue as also by the general public, the chiefs would march out of the towns on a "Vijaya-Yatra" (Pilgrimage of Victory) or "Seemollanghan" (crossing the boundary.) It symbolised the beginning of the battle season, the start of a new Odyssey.

Old-World Glory

With the disappearance of the independent Hindu kingdoms, the great political significance attaching to this day has naturally vanished. Fortunately, however, much of the medieval pomp and pageantry is yet preserved for us in what is sometimes aptly called the Indian India. Most of the Hindu rulers even now observe the day with some of the old-world eclat. "Dasara" is always a colourful occasion in every Hindu state and not least in Mysore, where the fabled glories of the olden Vigayanagar Empire are lived again. This is hardly the place to expatiate on the far-famed "Dasara" festivities of Mysore; suffice it to say that their splendour has attracted many a sight-seer from as far away as Europe and America. We must indeed be thankful to our much-maligned princes for having preserved for us some of the picturesqueness of a by-gone age.

ART IN WAR

(Continued From Page 17)

whilst deploring the assumption that there is neither time nor money available for the teaching of Art re-echoed the opinion of Mr. Abbott that the expenditure incurred on technical education should be regarded as an investment. Economy at the cost of efficiency and at the exclusion of aesthetic element from education deprives the child of the advantages of all round education which is indispensable to him.

LITERATURE AND SCREEN

The opinion expressed by Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai, the eminent novelist of Gujarat and the author of "Poornima" that is being screened at the Krishna Theatre, that the screen does not grow to perfection so long as it does not co-operate with literature, has the air of superiority which the literature of Gujarat has arrogated to itself. Art literature should meet on terms of equality. Story-writing for the screen like dramatic composition, presupposes dramatic instinct on the part of its author

ART VITALISES LITERATURE

But, every literary scholar is not a gifted person and his production is not adaptable to representation either on the screen or on the stage. Mr. Desai does not make any reference to the contemporary writers, for the screen or the stage, probably because they do not belong to the literary circle. Why should literature be so stiff as not to absorb them within its fold and respect them as writers? It is Art which gives concrete form and vitality to literature. The success of the co-operation of literature with the screen depends upon its practicability and artistic value.

EQUALITY OF LITERATURE AND ART

The productions of gifted authors are always in demand. Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who never yielded, so far, to any offer for his plays, has authorised Mr. Gabriel Pascal, a journalist, novelist, scenario writer, director and producer, to film "Pygmalion" Mr. Pascal's intrepidity and romantic journey to London probably convinced Mr. Shaw of his versatility and artistic ability worthy of doing justice to "Pygmalion". Mr. Desai's suggestion to directors, producers and actors to take interest in literature is certainly welcome, but it should be stated that gifted literary scholars aspiring to enrich and exalt the screen as well as the stage cannot eschew knowledge of the art of acting, stage-craft and cinematographic technique.

MUSLIM LEAGUE AND ART

The proposed scheme of an industrial exhibition comprising handicrafts, cottage-industries and works of art and antiquity under the auspices of the All-India Muslim League at Patna in December 1938 is a laudable effort to encourage Art. The stupendous contribution by Muslims to Art is the pride of India. Whatever may be the differences of opinions between various political or communal bodies the position of Art should be maintained above them. Racial bias in the sphere of Art is the pernicious effect of classification of Art on the basis of Brahmanical, Buddhistic, Jain and Muslim periods and is antagonistic to its fundamental unity, indivisibility and continuity. Art knows no differences or caste, creed or colour. It is, therefore, hoped that the Muslim League or any other party or community that champions the cause of Art will have the feeling that it serves 'Indian Art"

SOMPURA ARCHITECTS

The Jain Temple that is nearing completion at the Lal Baug adjoining the Madhav Baug in Bombay forms a splendid contrast to the prevalent style of architecture in Bombay. It is lavishly decorated with sculptures, of which the 'torana' overhanging the entrance to the Rangmandapa is a fine specimen. The temple represents the traditional architecture of India and reflects the artistic genius of Gujarat as it is said to have been designed and built by the architects of the Sompura Community of Gujarat, who are not trained on modern lines, but to whom architecture is their heritage. It is interesting to note that the traditional Art of India is still holding its ground in the face of the growing popularity of "modernism" in Art.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:--

Silhouette Competition 2/10	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, (centre) wife of the President of the United States of America, is pictured as she was greeted, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by delegates to the Second World Youth Congress. Many Nations are represented in this photo. Mrs. Roosevelt addressed the delegates—about 500 representing fifty-five nations.

ALARM BELL IN LOCK

One of the latest burglar alarms is an electric bell contained in a lock which can be fitted to the door in place of an ordinary lock. The bell rings immediately anyone attempts to tamper with the lock or even with the door. The lock not only houses the electric bell behind a protective grill but contains two dry cells of the usual flash-lamp type, easily replaceable when worn out. These supply the necessary power to ring the bell and no outside wires are required.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

September Issues

Skipping from the nine cent value of the Presidential Series, the next item in this epic postal undertaking will be the one dollar denomination. This stamp is the first of the issue to make a perceptible tug at the collector's purse-strings, but cheer up! There are still a few fairly low denominations to follow.

Monday, August 29th marks the first day sale of the Woodrow Wilson stamp, which, in design, differs slightly from its predecessors. The stamp is of the regular size and will be printed in bi-colour, black center and lavender border. This is the first stamp of the series which does not follow the prize-winning design of Miss Elaine Rawlinson.

In September, five new presidential stamps appeared. John Tyler will be portrayed on the ten cent stamp, to be issued September 2nd, printed in salmon. On the 8th, the eleven cent adhesive has its first day sale, presenting the likeness of James K. Polk on a blue stamp. Zachary Taylor ("Old Rough and Ready") appears on the twelve cent stamp, having first day sale on September 14th. The colour of this adhesive is lavender. On the 22nd, Millard Fillmore makes his philatelic debut on the thirteen cent value, whose colour is green. The 29th will mark the issue of another high finance stamp, the two dollar denomination on which Warren G. Harding will be honoured. This, too, will be a bi-colour, the printing to be in green and black.

Tyler, Polk and Fillmore have never before been pictured on our postage stamps. Tyler reached the presidential chair as a result of the death of William Henry Harrison. He was the first man to become president without being elected to the office. President Harrison served only one month of his term, so Tyler's administration ran almost the full four years from 1841 to 1845.

James K. Polk, who succeeded him as the eleventh president, directed the administration that saw the Mexican War. The hero of this conflict was General Zachary Taylor, who was elected to the presidency as due honour for his gallant services in war time. Taylor had been a soldier for forty years and had never held a political office. However, he had courage and good judgment in abundance and was extremely wise in his choice of advisors. His administration, which gave every promise of being so well run, was cut short by his untimely death sixteen months after the inauguration. Vice-President Fillmore completed the term as a hard-working and conscientious executive.

Warren G. Harding also died in office, so of the five presidents presented to us in the September roster, Polk was the only one to serve a full term of four years.

Avignon

The "get-acquainted-with-our-country" stamps that France is now issuing to present to the world her architectural gems of a by-gone day, will assuredly make one of the handsomest stamp sets extent. The latest addition to the series is the Avignon stamp, which is issued in a 3 franc value, printed in carmine brown. The design is a striking presentation of the famous papal palace high on the bank of the river Rhone. The city of Avignon was the papal seat from 1309, when Pope Clement V took up his residence there, to 1377. Also seen on the new stamp is the famous Avignon bridge. The Rhone, at this point, is so powerful that the ancients were never able to construct a bridge across the stream. Even those intrepid bridge builders, the Romans, were unable to conquer the Rhone. However, St. Benezet devoted the years from 1177 to 1185 to building one, which was broken down and repaired many times until it was finally abandoned in 1680. That portion of the bridge supported by the four arches nearest Avignon still stands.

From Dominican Republic

Considerable reading matter is provided on the new stamp set issued by the Dominican Republic, for the inscription thereon is the longest one we can recall on any stamp. The issue consists of three stamps and commemorates the centenary of national independence. The stamps are colourful, and the design replete with mementos of the occasion commemorated.

The stamps are large in format and include the following values, all in the same design: 1 centavo, green; 3c., purple and 10c., orange. The republic's flag, in its natural colours (red, white and blue) appears in the upper right corner. The opposite corner is occupied by a picture of a fort flying the Dominican flag. The center of the stamp features a large triangle, within which is the aforementioned inscription, the "Oath of the Trinitarians." The trinitarians were Juan Pablo Duarte, Francisco del Rosario Sanchez and Ramon Matias Mella, three patriots who opened the rebellion which led to the republic's independence from Spain and Haiti. In the outside border of the triangle, the names of these revolutionists appear.

Estonian Issue

The centenary of the Estonian Philosophical Society has been commemorated by a set of four stamps and a souvenir sheet.

The society was founded in 1838 for the purpose of promoting Estonia's history, language and literature. The 5 senti dark green, and 25 senti, dark blue picture Dr. Friedrich R. Faehlman (1798-1850) who was a founder of the organization and its president for many years. His collaborator, Dr. Friedrich R. Kreutzwald (1803-1882) is portrayed on the 10 senti brown and 15 senti dark red values.

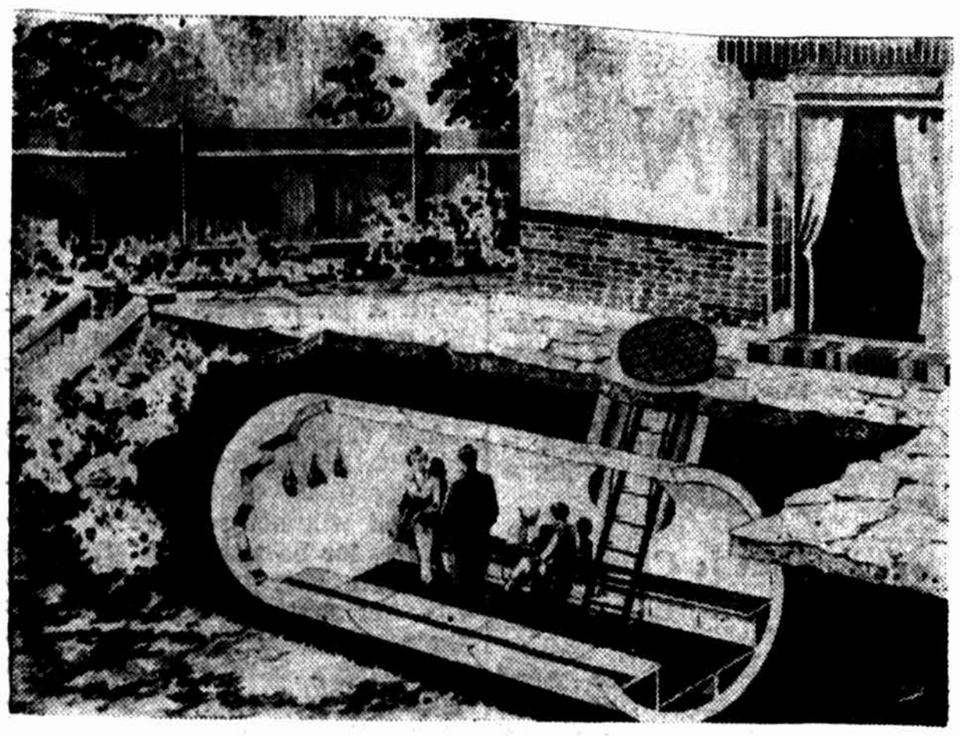
The stamps are available as individual items and as a souvenir sheet.

Stamp Teasers

1. Who was the White Knight Vytis, and on what stamps does he appear?
2. What stamp pictures an Indian dagger?
3. Where is Mt. Houllemont, and on what stamp will you find it?
4. On what stamp will you find a worker at a lathe?
5. What is a cassowary, and can you find one on a stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. On a stamp issued by Eritrea in 1936 you will see an airplane flying over cacti.
2. The city of Reykjavik is in Iceland and you may find it on a 1925 stamp.
3. A phoenix appears on a Japanese stamp of 1928.
4. King Malietoa was a ruler of Samoa, on whose stamps he is featured.
5. On a stamp issued by Liechtenstein in 1928, soldiers are shown aiding refugees from a flood.



ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE STEPS BEING TAKEN IN ENGLAND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN THE EVENT OF WAR, IS THIS TUBE-TYPE BOMB SHELTER SUNK MANY FEET BELOW THE SURFACE IN A SUBURBAN GARDEN. THE SHELTER IS REACHED THROUGH A MANHOLE.

URDU PERIODICALS

(Continued From Page 11)

Bano compares, in a short article, the Islamic law of divorce with the Christian law and points out the circumstances in which divorce is allowed by Islam. Akhtar Bano gives a full description of the health springs at Vichy and also of the diseases which are cured with the mineral waters found there. In the article headed "Musalmans and the Congress" the writer pleads that the Musalmans should join the Congress but only after their weaknesses are removed by acting upon the programme as chalked out by the Muslim League Zubaida Zarrin pleads that the ideal of service to humanity should be inculcated among the Musalmans to make them really useful citizens of India. Abdul Fath describes the life and work of Pierre Curie and Madame Curie who discovered radium. There are several other articles in this issue which will repay perusal

SAHBA (Calcutta).—It is a newly started Urdu monthly and from a cursory glance of the July issue it can be said that the journal should have a bright future before it. Mr. Wasif discusses in an article the claims of Urdu as the "lingua franca" of India and proves that of all the Indian languages Urdu alone is able to assume that role. "Musawwir Ka Anjam" is a readable story. Muhammad Tahir describes the part played by the Fort William College of Calcutta in the renaissance of the Urdu literature. There are several other readable articles and poems in this number

ZAMANA (Cawnpore).—In the July issue Saiyid Jawwad Ali Sabir traces the history of the "Ghazal" and exhorts the poets not to confine themselves only to ghazal writing but to move with the times. Saiyid Zahiruddin Ahmed describes the life and works of the late Rai Bahadur Lala Sita Ram, a great Hindi author of Benares, and briefly reviews some of his works which number 46 in all. "Gopal and Charvaha" is an interesting story. Najim Effendi writes a "ghazal" after the style of Mir and it is hoped that lovers of Urdu poetry will highly appreciate it. "Akhiri Sabaq" by Mr. Bhatnagar is a pathetic story. Notes and other features are well maintained.

TAHZIB-E-NISWAN (Lahore)—This journal has been in existence for the This journal is in existence for the last 40 years. It was started at first as a weekly for Muslim women under the editorship of a Muslim lady, but now for some time past it is being published as a monthly. The most interesting article in the July issue is the one which gives the life-story of Ali Baksh, the late Dr. Iqbal's trusted servant, who began his service with the Doctor from the age of 15 and is now 55 years of age. Such a long record of loyal service is worthy of being appreciated. "Qartaba ka Qazi" is an interesting drama.

MAARIF (Azamgarh)—The issue for August is as usual bright and full of thoughtfully-written articles. "Islami Nizam-e-ta-alim" is continued. This instalment is very interesting inasmuch as it gives the views of great Muslim educationists and leaders of thought on the question of child's education. Prof Khwaja Abdul Hamid writes the first of a series of articles on Iqbal, giving anecdotes about his life in India and in England. The series is bound to be very instructive. The writer is right in saying that only a Boswell can do justice to a man of Iqbal's calibre. Sabahuddin describes the literary activities of the last Mughal King of India, Bahadur Shah, and the patronage he gave to learning. Notes, reviews, selections, etc., are well maintained

He walks in his sleep.

PHYTOHORMONES

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A Peep Into War Land

CHINA'S UNKNOWN WOMAN

By ROBIN HYDE.

I am China's Unknown Woman—no less a soldier than the men of China, whether or not I bear arms and can march beside my brothers, as many of us do to-day. For though I did nothing to provoke war, though neither I nor the men of my country have dreamed of treading the people of another nation into dust and bombing from the air their cities and villages, war is the iron guest this age has brought to my hearth. War has smashed my house to pieces and killed many things I loved, many things I made and took pride in, from my childhood upwards; because of war, I am driven out in millions to wander homeless, a victim and a fugitive.

I have already said goodbye to the men of my household, as I said goodbye to my days in that shattered village whose black curled tiles looked so peaceful in the sun. Often my life was bitterly hard and penurious, full of sickness and death, as perhaps the people of far away lands cannot understand; yet it was my life and my country, and I loved both. There was cotton bursting from the bolls when I left, but that is rank now. There was some kindliness in the fields about us, where from daybreak to dark we laboured so hard. But whatever the invader finds in those fields, he must never look in them for peace, because they knew us so well, and for such a long time.

Onward Movement

But I am not like the woman in your Scriptural story, Lot's wife, who stood looking back at the scenes of her woman's endurance until her own tears froze her to a pillar of salt. If the men of my home have not been shot, bayoneted, tortured and carried away in lorries to work as unpaid slaves for the Japanese, they are needed now in one way or another for the service of China. So I must go my way alone—and whether it takes me through the reed walls of the refugee camps out into the even greater desolation of disease-stricken, crowded streets, or whether I find some haven, my way is that of a soldier, a part of the onward movement of China.

For we are moving onwards. Unless we are all killed—half of us, people of the world, are already homeless—we shall keep our faces towards our one new light. You who are still out of the noise of shellfire and the crying of tortured children, you, hearing of our great losses in human lives and the land which means our life, may think China an ancient nation, plunged into a chaos after which comes retreat. If you think this, you were never more wrong than to-day. If we die to-morrow, let me say this to-day: we are not in retreat we are advancing, untired and unbroken.

Forward Women

Before the war, this began—our great national advance; and within it, at its very core and storm-centre, the advance of the unknown woman of China. But this war, which has brought us so much death, such suffering lives as only the stars outnumber, has also brought our burning light. We realise our country: we realise that change can be a good seed, planted in our good earth, and that we are strong enough to modify those changes we do not want: we realise our ability to live as we never lived before, unified, enlightened and peace-loving, too great to fear, too great to strike. Dimly, an echo or a wave of green light, this has touched the roots of some lives. Greatly it has shone for others, but in the end it will be shared by all. Even to-day, when some think us a lost people, so much is true—we live as we have never lived before, we are united, we have the strength in us, as never before, to resist the Japanese invasion which is seeking to crush out our new life. So if the jade tree which has weathered so many centuries and their threats should break at last—there is no way now for China except to live or to die—remember this. The face of China's unknown woman was turned forward.

Through Hell Of War

I speak in a language not of the villages; but what I know in words the peasant woman, the Unknown Woman of China, knows in her blood and in her resistance, another Great War. We are one. Yet the face I turn towards you dissolves and changes, taking shape again as so many faces, more than any living man can count; and on each face is written, not only a human life, but the life of the Chinese woman's generations.

Listen! On the pavements, in the mud of the fields, sound my different footsteps, as they were and are, within a single lifetime. The sharp click of wooden sandals, as a child of the poor runs by, her black plaits tossing over the shoulder of her blue cotton dress. . . That child must run through the Hell of war. Heavy, thumping, making each wooden step creak as she comes downstairs, are the feet of the old amah whose feet were bound in her childhood. She still does the marketing. The feet of women in straw sandals, the bare feet of women up at dawn to labour in the fields, sound and pass by. But now comes a step which is free indeed—the step of the young girl soldier and rebel, who marched to Manchukuo, bearing arms which her new freedom made light. What a great-hearted child she was! Not only a soldier, but an ardent propagandist, stopping at villages where old peasants welcomed her with much curiosity, persuading the young girls to bear the pain of cutting bandages from their feet, while the middle-aged ones, in their tiny slippers, chaffed her. "You will never get a husband—you with your big feet! What will your mother do, now that her daughter is a soldier?" Her cheeks went red for a moment, but afterwards the girl soldiers laughed. Dowries and weddings were less to them than their new world. They bound up the bloody wounds of fighting men: when the hour struck, they bore their own pain and suffering their share in the misery of defeat. Would, if this soldier with her men comrades had triumphed less than a decade ago, would your danger to-day be so great?

The Girl Soldier

Her face changes, becoming again the many faces. Here are the still-black hair and burning eyes of a woman leader, passing under the memorial of the Seventy Two Martyrs in Canton. The Government has offered her honours which she refuses—she wants simplicity, and lives in such a little house, which immediately after the war broke out filled up with bandages and medical supplies. Here the girl soldier of Kwangsi buckles on her smart equipment. Here full of fortitude, is the face of a Shanghai woman who for political reasons spent three and a half years in prison, until the war released her to let her join in her country's national resistance. Her family was rich and influential, but she wanted to say with her comrades: now, every man and woman in China is her comrade. "He was like my own son!" says the Cantonese woman doctor who defied her medical senior in an effort to save the broken spine of a young Chinese aviator.

Tragedy That Is China

But these are the faces of the educated and disciplined, trained to resist. Look again, for there are more than these. China's Unknown Woman is that gaunt old black-trousered peasant, standing with her hands lifted above her head in silent, unforgettable protest. Before her lie the bodies of the entire family, rag bundles. Two of the girls were raped before they died. The wrists and ankles of one are skewered together, she died face downwards in the dust. But which was conqueror here, victim or murdering sadist? The body of the one says at least, "With a great price purchased I this freedom." Where is the living Japanese soldier? Where is his freedom?

And this girl, nineteen years old, lifts her head from the pillow of a hospital in Nanking. Her husband will not see her mutilated face, for he was shot. She was six and a half months pregnant with her first child, and fought against rape. Thereupon Japanese soldiers bayoneted her first eighteen times through her face, leaving it a hideous mass of wounds; a two-inch stab in the body completed the work of the vile abortionists, who left her lying in the open, to be picked up by the Red Cross. Her child was born dead the same night. Two faces out of many thousand. . . but the many thousands are to-day one face.—"Far Eastern Mirror."

FREEMASONRY IS ABOVE POLITICS

AIMS AND RELATIONSHIPS OF UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND RESTATED

The following statement from Mr. Sydney A. White, grand secretary, United Grand Lodge of England, appears in the British press:—

I am authorised by the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, to issue the following statement with reference to the aims and relationships of the craft:—

From time to time the United Grand Lodge of England has deemed it desirable to set forth in precise form the aims of Freemasonry as consistently practised under its jurisdiction since it came into being as an organised body in 1717, and also to define the principles governing its relations with those other grand lodges with which it is in fraternal accord. In view of representations which have been received, and statements recently issued which have distorted or obscured the true objects of Freemasonry, it is once again considered necessary to emphasise certain fundamental principles of the order.

The first condition of admission into and membership of the order is a belief in the Supreme Being. This is essential and admits of no compromise. The Bible, referred to by Freemasons as the Volume of the Sacred Law, is always open in the lodges. Every candidate is required to take his obligation on that book or on the volume which is held by his particular creed to impart sanctity to an oath or promise taken upon it.

Everyone who enters Freemasonry is, at the outset, strictly forbidden to countenance any act which may have a tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society; he must pay due obedience to the law of any State in which he resides or which may afford him protection, and he must never be remiss in the allegiance due to the Sovereign of his native land. While English Freemasonry thus inculcates in each of its members the duties of loyalty and citizenship, it reserves to the individual the right to hold his own opinion with regard to public affairs. But neither in any lodge, nor at any time in his capacity as a Freemason, is he permitted to discuss or to advance his views on theological or political questions.

The Grand Lodge has always consistently refused to express any opinion on questions of foreign or domestic State policy either at home or abroad, and it will not allow its name to be associated with any action, however humanitarian it may appear to be, which infringes its unalterable policy of standing aloof from every question affecting the relations between one Government and another or between political parties or questions as to rival theories of government.

The Grand Lodge is aware that there do exist bodies styling themselves Freemasons which do not adhere to these principles and while that attitude exists the Grand Lodge of England refuses absolutely to have any relations with such bodies or to regard them as Freemasons. The Grand Lodge of England is a sovereign and independent body practising Freemasonry only within the three degrees and only within the limits defined in its constitution as "pure Ancient Masonry." It does not recognise or admit the existence of any superior Masonic authority, however styled. On more than one occasion the Grand Lodge has refused and will continue to refuse, to participate in conferences with so-called international associations claiming to represent Freemasonry which admit to membership bodies failing to conform strictly to the principles upon which the Grand Lodge of England is founded. The Grand Lodge does not admit any such claim, nor can its views be represented by any such association.

There is no secret with regard to any of the basic principles of Freemasonry, some of which have been stated here. The Grand Lodge will always consider the recognition of those Grand Lodges which profess and practise and can show that they have consistently professed and practised those established and unaltered principles, but in no circumstances will it enter into discussion with a view to any new or varied interpretation of them. They must be accepted and practised whole-heartedly and in their entirety by those who desire to be recognised as Freemasons by the United Grand Lodge of England.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

When you will be reading this Corner on the morning of Sunday 2nd October, we shall be in a steamer on the sea, going to Elephanta Caves. I am writing this much in advance, and I am already feeling the thrills: Oh, what a happy time we shall have!

It will not be possible for me to write an account of our excursion even in the next Sunday's issue, so you shall have to wait for it and photos taken on the occasion until 16th October. But those who would be with us will know the pleasure, and those who would not be with us can imagine it!

ANOTHER THRILLING NEWS

In the meanwhile I have to give you another thrilling news. I do not know if you felt disappointed or not, but I surely did to know and to announce some time back that the idea of holding the Children's Gathering this year may be dropped altogether.

But I am very happy to inform you that Sind—which, by the bye, is the birth-place of Balkan-ji-Bari—has risen to the occasion. It has been decided to hold the the 5th All-India Children's Gathering at Sukkur during the ensuing Divali holidays.

CHILDREN'S GATHERING

I have received this news only just at this moment, and am therefore, not in a position to supply to you the full particulars in this connection. Sure enough, however, you may write a post card to the Secretary of the Gathering, Shri Sadhuram L. Nihalani, Bal Bhavan, Old Sukkur (Sind), and he will be glad to send you the detailed information.

You are aware, I believe, how our last four Gatherings have been successful: It depends on you now to make this Gathering also a success. Sukkur is a place worth seeing. It is full of ancient and historical buildings and monuments, and above all, there is the huge barrage to see there!

PLACES TO VISIT

Besides, Sukkur, when you go to Sind, you must visit the other important places as well. Karachi and Hyderabad are worth seeing, and you should not miss the Mohan-Jo-Daro (Larkana). Make preparations right now!

You know, it will be such a joy to travel together, to stay in Sind together, to visit places together and pass such a happy time together. This travelling together is a wonderful education: When you are given an opportunity to see and meet other sisters and brothers, you should not miss it.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARIES

To-day we are celebrating Birthday Anniversaries of our own Association, Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant. Every year this occasion is solemnly celebrated thoughout our country by all children, under the auspices of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association.

The Balkan-ji-Bari is twelve years old to-day. So the Child has grown big enough! You see according to our Rules, this year the Balkan-ji-Bari—were it a boy or a girl—would have to go out as Members. Then, of course, it could join the Companions .... This only to show you the difference.

KEEP YOUNG

We, however, do not believe in that kind of "growth". Personally, I think that we could remain as children even though we became eighty or ninety...A sister remarked the other day—that was just a reminder possibly, of what some others think of me—that I have not yet out-grown the child in me, "You are not fit to be Dada," she said in plain words: But, who cares?—That, on the contrary, makes me feel the happier!

Let our Balkan-ji-Bari also remain as young as it was at start—to bring in always more and more new ideas to work out and fresh activities to launch upon, to do all the good that is possible for the children's cause.

A SHORT REPORT

Well then, shall we try to see how the Child has grown? The Association is now an "All-India" one—Its branches have spread in Bombay all right and they are spreading also in other places, Bidar, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta and elsewhere—slowly and steadily: That's all we want—Don't we?

On this occasion, we must not forget to think of those who helped us to carry on this work at the start, and those who are helping us in the activities at present. If, all the same, we begin to make such a list, it would surely be a very big one. Many have helped and are helping the cause silently and enthusiastically. All honour to them.

THE GREATEST HELPERS

Above all, the greatest helpers of the Balkan-ji-Bari are children—You, my dear sisters and brothers, you yourselves—so today let me offer you my heartfelt thanks for that and for the great cheer that you hope to bring about in our country and throughout the world in the near future.

May the happiness that is hoarded in you and that you only are capable of distributing, be shared by all and every one in equal proportion!

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On this occasion, our President, Shri. Parvati T. Gidvani has sent us a message, which arrived too late for insertion in 'Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." But, I believe, by inserting it here, it will serve the same purpose

My dear little Comrades,

Do not be surprised to get a few

(Continued on Page 50)

COLOURING PRIZE COMPETITION

Colour this picture with either paints or crayons, then cut it from here, and add to it a slip containing your full name and address, age and whether boy or girl. Then post it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within a fortnight from to-day.

All boys and girls upto 16 years old can take part in this competition. Only those who are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association should mention their Certificate Number, and others must enclose one anna stamp as entry fee. Several prizes will be awarded.

"In The Stream."

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

The 5th All-India

CHILDREN'S GATHERING

will be held at Sukkur (Sind) during the ensuing

DIVALI HOLIDAYS

Full particulars from:—
SHRI SADHURAM L. NIHALANI,
BAL BHAVAN,
Old Sukkur (Sind)

Spread Of Co-operative Movement In India

Pioneer Efforts Of Madras Civilian

(BY S. T. MOSES.)

To students of nature the solutions of many human problems are easy. 'Co-operation', the panacea for our economic troubles, advocated by men like the philanthropists Raiffeisin, Sir Robert Owen, and Schulze Deltzsch, is not a novelty in nature. Though depicted as 'red in tooth and claw', Nature has a passion for making living things inter-dependent. Associations, loose, like that of the birds who serve as vermin-pickers and scouts to buffaloes and crocodiles, or permanent, like that of the commensal (messmate) sponge or sea-anemone with the Hermit-crab, are found galore in Nature's museum. Man, the highest in the zoological tree, occupies a unique position among the Vertebrates, ever since his change into an economic animal, when he gave up his wanderings, began to cultivate and store food, domesticated animals and established permanent settlements. Rabbits associate, but do not store, and squirrels store, but do not form co-operative communities. Wild dogs hunt in packs, but take no thought for the morrow. However, to see Nature's full-fledged co-operators we turn to the insect world, to the ants, the bees, and the termites, whose colonies afford a parallel to human societies.

Co-operation, the motto of which is 'each for all and all for each'—the Communist says 'each for all and all for all; while the individualist outlook is 'each for himself'—is one of the attempts to reduce economic inequality. The 'co-operative society' is a voluntary association for satisfying a common economic need and credit, which is the basis of all economic co-operation, has to be used in an organised manner for the benefit of the whole community and not the individual. The co-operative movement, which is a poor man's movement, is to democratise the vast resources of credit and bring capital close to the doors of the workers It is a shield for the weak and the poor against the onslaughts of capitalism and competition. It is, in fact, 'the good news to the poor referred to by Christ in his programme for the Kingdom of God, for Christianity can only be worked in a co-operative spirit and not in a competitive one. A co-operative society lends money, but is no charity-shop; it encourages thrift, for without thrift there can be no credit; above all, it is a method of doing business

The world to-day is in the midst of reconstruction, social economic and otherwise. J. P. Morgan started the idea of making the world an aggregate of co-operative non-competitive trusts. Germany is well-known for her credit societies urban (Schulze Deltzsch) and rural (Raffeisein), while Denmark. Switzerland and Ireland are known for their simple production societies and England for her co-operative stores. Russia discovered her economic messiah and has harnessed machinery not for private benefit, but for the collective good. New Zealand has prospered with the introduction of modern co-operative methods, machinery and selling, an active agricultural department and state electric power.

Pioneer Of Movement In India

In India, credit of a very useful kind has been provided by means of the Co-operative movement and a large number of agriculturists have within their reach comparatively cheap credit. The movement here owes its origin to the labours of a versatile and sympathetic Madras Civilian, Sir Frederick Nicholson, whose contributions towards our industrial advancement will ever be gratefully remembered. He retired from the Indian Civil Service in 1904, but made India his home and started experiments which led to the creation of the Fisheries department and some sections like the Soapery of the Industries Department. Till the day of his death, which regrettable occurrence took place on the 18th June 1936, he was carrying on his experiments at his residence, 'Surrenden' in Coonoor.

It was in 1892 that the Madras Government deputed Nicholson to enquire into the possibility of introducing agricultural or other land banks. After an enquiry conducted in his usual torough and searching style, he reported in 1895 and 1897 that popular banks initiated by Schulze Delitzch and Raffeisein in Germany and Luzzati and Kallemberg in Italy were suited to Indian conditions. His reports attracted the attention of the Government of India and a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Law was appointed. As a result of the labours of the Law Committee the first Co-operative law was passed in India, Act X of 1904, and then followed the formation of Co-operative societies.

At the same time as when the Act was first forged in the Legislative Assembly of Lord Curzon, the Viceroy whose labours as a rural reconstructor are often forgotten, His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, the Modern Asoka, with his rare gift of clear vision perceived the usefulness and the potentiality of this new world-wide movement and introduced a similar measure for the benefit of his subjects. And now there are over 1000 co-operative societies in Baroda, out of which nearly 800 are agricultural credit societies. Co-operative efforts have made agriculture, here as outside, not so much a gamble in rains as formerly. Rectification in the light of experience, and consequent reorganisation of Co-operative departments in provinces and States is the order of the day.

Co-operation Taught To Fishermen

It is, however, the peasant of the waters,' the fisherman who, as a class, needs more and appreciates less the benefits of Co-operation. In Madras, solid work among fishermen has been done, especially on the West coast, thanks to the selfless efforts of the late Sir Frederick Nicholson and his assistant the late Rao Bahadur V. Govindan, Societies, mostly thrift, were started to serve as an incentive to save and to educate them as to the value of co-operation. To-day the devotion of the Madras Fisheries department towards the socio-economic improvement of fisherfolk continues unabated, if not with greater enthusiasm, under the direction of Dewan Bahadur Dr. Sundara Raj, whose practical sympathy for the fisherman is well-known and who, apart from his unrivalled knowledge of fishery matters, has shown great gifts of organisation and administration. There are thrift societies, the loans of which are mostly from the share capital—banks being chary of lending to the assetless fisherman—as also industrial societies run with government finance. Inland are societies which take up fishery leases.

In Bombay, the fishermen are helped by Government with motor-boats for speedy transport of fish, a very perishable commodity, from the fishing grounds to the markets and the hire purchase conditions are easy. Baroda is planning a similar help to her fisherfolk. The future of fishermen's co-operation lies not merely in the provision of credit facilities, but also in the expansion of the producers' movement and the organisation of purchase and sale societies. Unfortunately, fishing villages are out of the way, being almost inaccessible, and unattractive being often smelly, so much so that the general run of officials take no initiative or interest in Co-operative work peoples.

The Coperative principle is capable of innumerable applications and Bengal has invoked it in the establishment of a health resort for the benefit of members of societies, in need of a change of air. There are delightful sea-side stations, which may be run at 'Co-operative' health resorts in Baroda, e.g Umrath in Gujarat and Okha, Dwarka and Mul-Dwarka in Kathiawar, the two latter with an additional charm in their spiritual appeal to the Hindu

HITLER HEARS VOICES!

Never Reads Reports Acts On Inspiration

From Chaminar.

In taking decisions, Hitler follows the method of the prophets—he works by divination and inspiration.

He believes that he is in direct communication with a higher power.

Hitler works solely by intuition. He trusts to his "feelers"; flair takes the place of knowledge. He refuses sternly to plunge into dossiers and documents. As he puts it, they do not "inspire" him. A German diplomat relates an anecdote in this connection that is most revealing.

The task was to get the Fuehrer to read a certain very important report. but it was known that he made it a matter of principle never to read reports. Finally it was decided to have the report presented by Marshal von Blomberg. The Marshal himself placed the paper in the Fuehrer's hands, insisting on the urgency of reading it.

Days went by and the report remained in Hitler's desk drawer. Blomberg went again to remind him of the urgency of the matter. whereupon Hitler replied curtly: "I don't need to read it. I know what is in it." And the very same day—it was March 7th, 1936—he ordered the German army to re-occupy the Rhineland

But what were the contents of the diplomatic report which he disdained to read? It was a formal warning against any such action, based on the assurance that France would immediately mobilise if the Locarno treaty were violated!

That is how Germany's master works by divination and inspiration. His favourite time for meditation and for making decisions is the hours just before dawn. Hitler sleeps little and rarely goes to bed before 4 a.m. During those hours of solitude he paces up and down his office in a sort of trance, listening for the counsel of his "voices." The Fuehrer believes that he is in direct communication with a higher power.

As for exercise, Hitler never gives a thought to it. Let Mussolini ride horseback or pilot his private 'plane; the Fuehrer has never had a pair of reins or a joy-stick in his hand. He never so much as does a "daily dozen" to keep his waistline down.—"Vendemaire, Paris".

"PALS" CRUCIFY EX-CONVICT

Because He Knew Too Much

Ed Collins, 27-year-old former convict, was stripped, nailed to a cross and left to die with his clothes burning at his feet because, he said, "I know too much."

Rescued, he told officers before going to sleep under the influence of hypodermics, that he was nailed to the cross by two former "pals" involved in a San Diego (Calif.) payroll hold-up for which he was sent to San Quentin prison. When he refused to join them in a robbery and insisted upon "going straight," Collins said they told him:

"All right, if you want to be a little Jesus Christ, we'll make one out of you."

Collins's screams and the fire which seared his feet attracted Earl Dabney, a Negro, to the spot near the County Hospital. Dabney summoned police who rescued Collins

They found him face upward, spread-eagled on the crude cross. A ten-penny nail was driven through each hand and each foot.

Doctors said he would recover unless the nail holes in his feet and hands became infected.

Captain Addenbrooke said Collins told him two men set upon him as he left the Reno Baptist Church after attending services, made him steal two boards from a lumber yard and drove him to a field where they nailed him to the cross made from the boards.

Collins knew them, he told police, as "Swede" and "Joe," but when asked for a fuller description said "Skip it."

WHAT SCIENCE SAVES

It is estimated that two billions of barrels of crude petroleum were saved to the world last year by the chemical process of cracking heavy crude oil. Without this process four billion barrels of oil would have been required to make the necessary quantity of petrol, whereas the world production was only about two billion.

THE airplane is responsible for the longest milk route on earth—4.200 miles. Clipper planes are now carrying milk over the Pacific Ocean from Honolulu, making three stops along the route at Guam, Midway Island and Wake Island.

NEW REMEDY FOR PNEUMONIA

Various new synthetic compounds are being tried in the treatment of different diseases, and some have been found to possess specific curative effects. Recently L. E. H. Whitby investigating experimentally a number of synthetic compounds, found one of them, 'M. and B. 693', had a marked specific effect on pneumococcus, the bacterium causing human pneumonia. According to a communication in "Lancet", almost complete protection is afforded against Types 1, 7 and 8 pneumococcus infections, and a high degree of protection against Types 2, 3 and 5. Encouraging clinical results in cases of pneumonia have been reported by several observers. In one case, an old lady was critically ill with pneumonia, pneumococcus Type 3 being recovered from her sputum. After four days treatment with the drug, recovery commenced and was finally complete.

A NEW constellation was discovered at the Planetarium last night when Orion Astrolabe got his levers mixed up in operating the projector. Hasty notes were made by many of the amateur astronomers present. Though all these observers had the correct number of stars in the constellation copied in their book, they disagreed as to the number, since they became mixed up in the counting and counted several of the stars twice.

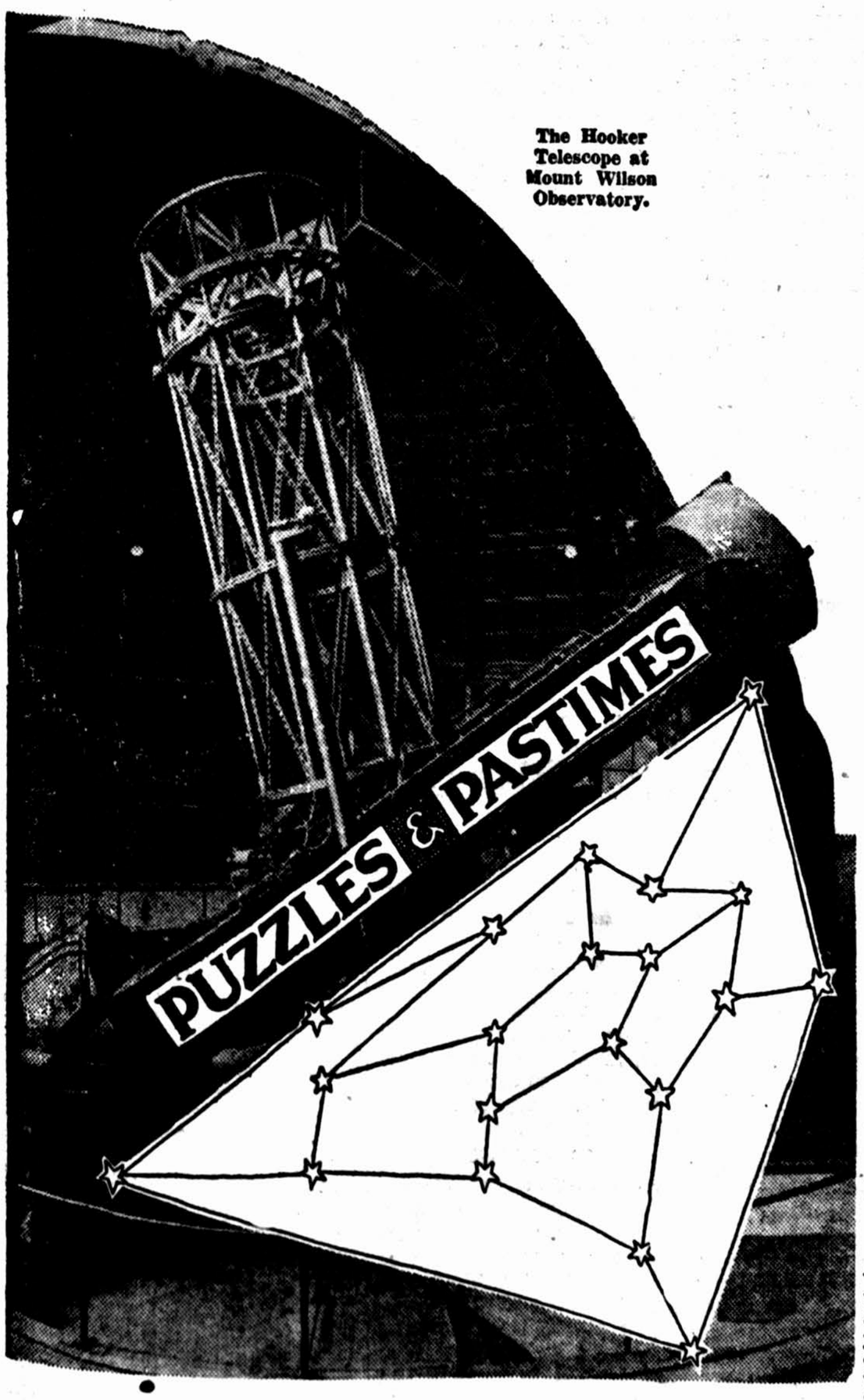
Finally a gray-haired chap came forward. "I worked out this design by connecting the stars in order of their brightness," he explained, showing the sketch in the accompanying drawing, left. "You can easily count the stars by moving along these lines from star to star and numbering each one you come to."

Can you number the stars in the constellation by moving along the lines from star to star? You must move in one continuous route. Once you have started, you cannot leave off and begin elsewhere. The first star you meet, you number "one"; the second, "two," and so on.

Needless to say, you must not visit the same star twice, for that is equivalent to counting twice. When you get through, there must be no stars uncounted, or any with two numbers, and you must have made a continuous tour from star to star. Better draw your pencil lines lightly at first, as you may have to change them a good deal before you hit upon the correct route to follow. Make copies and try the puzzle on friends.

Puzzle Of The Amateur Astronomers

(For Solution See Page 55)

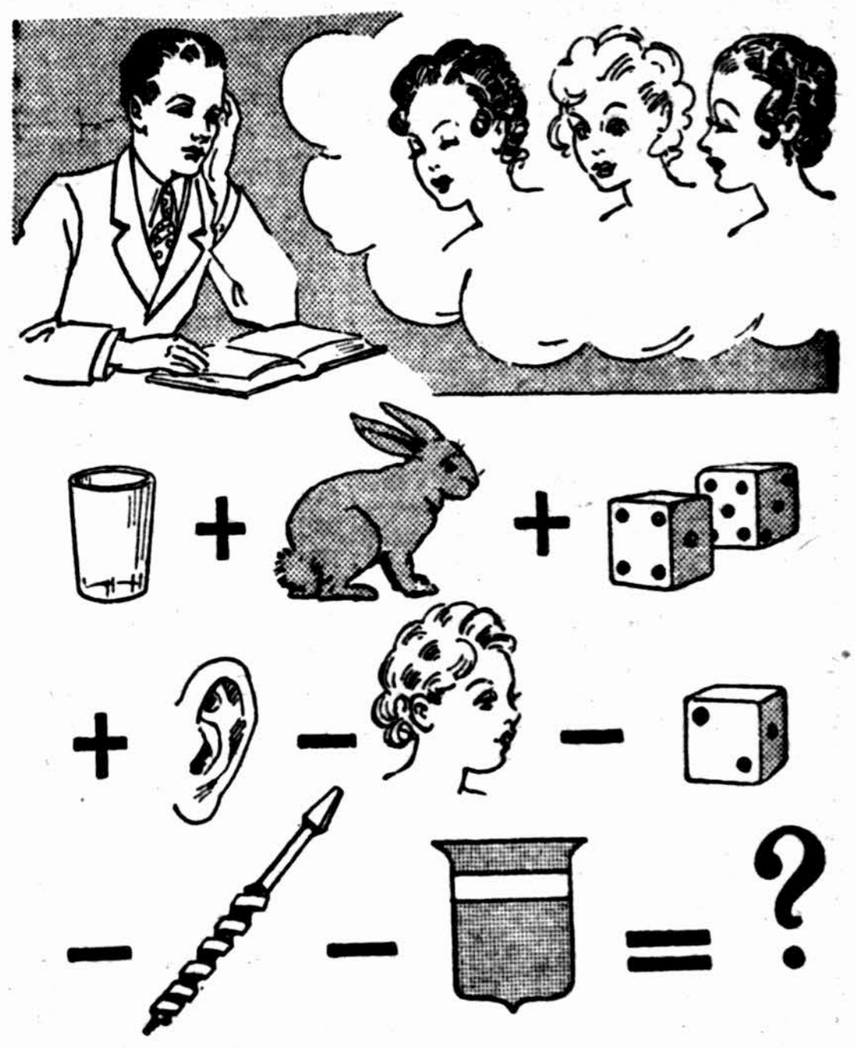


The Hooker Telescope at Mount Wilson Observatory.

A Mathematical Dreamer

ALEXANDER could not concentrate on the mathematical problems assigned to him, because his mind was perplexed with the real life problem of who to take to the Country Club dance. So he dozed off.

Before his closed eyes passed a series of strange objects connected with plus and minus signs. When he awoke, Alexander was able to recall these strange visitors from the subconscious. He wrote down the letters in the name of each object and added and subtracted the letters according to the signs. Lo and behold! the result was the name of one of his girl friends. Name her.



(For Solution See Page 55)

Who Was His Sister?

A BENEVOLENT old gentleman, while strolling through the park, came across five boys and five girls. On talking to the youngsters, he discovered that each boy was there with his sister, who, in every case, was just twice as old as her brother. Struck by this coincidence, the gentleman gave each of the children as many pennies for each year of his or her age as there were years in the child's age.

Thus, Jane received $1.28 more than Winfred, while Harold received 27 cents less than Sarah. There were other differences as well, for George was two years older than Harold, and Ned was three years younger than Sarah.

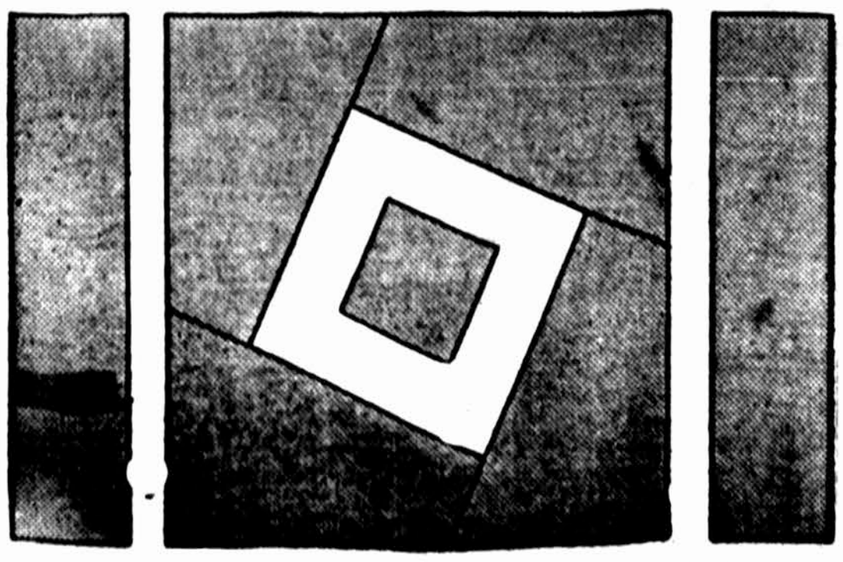
Which of the girls is Charles' sister?

Tangram Cut-Out Puzzle

TANGRAM is an ancient form of puzzle that has continued a favorite down through the ages. It consists of several pieces of cardboard or wood, cut in various shapes, which are to be combined into some given form, usually a square.

The increasing popularity of this puzzle had led some contractors to hire special watchmen to guard buildings under construction, for there are dyed-in-the-wool tangram fans, tackling such problems as "how to construct a garage out of five hundred pieces of lumber."

The problem presented here is somewhat simpler. Mount the drawing on stiff paper and cut out the pieces. The two oblong shapes on each side are to be cut in half and combined with the remaining pieces so as to form a perfect square. The other pieces do not have to be retained in the positions they are occupying in the drawing.



(For Solution See Page 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FUTURE MAY BE FUTURE OF ALL THE WORLD

(Continued from page 13)

associated with oppression. The farmer wants to keep power in his own hands, and he does so through his parties. Rural philosophy rejects the idea of a "Fuehrer" and deems the totalitarian State a denial of human rights. "The Czech farmer is an inveterate individualist", the late President Masaryk told a prominent German biographer. "His respect for human life is too profound to make him yield to tyranny. He is eager to form a part of a State that makes him free, and not one that enslaves him."

At the same time, he is a nationalist. H. G. Wells, after a recent visit to Prague, expressed his surprise at the overwhelming nationalistic sentiment. "The unused energies of hundreds of years accumulated in our patriots," President Masaryk said, "and sought realization. This may explain the excesses of some of our friends after the great change came."

For the Czech farmer nationalism sprang from an instinctive devotion to the soil. An atavistic memory keeps him informed about the tragic struggle for self-realization under the Habsburg rule. This new country of his has enabled him to work his own land. He knows his country, and how bountifully nature has endowed it. He knows that it is coveted by have-not nations.

"We shall not surrender!" is written as a permanent slogan on the blackboard of the village school. "Nedame Se!" The farmers' features remain serene when they say: "Not one of us would stay home. Men, women, children, cripples would fight for our country. We are not Austria!"

Does this mean that the Czech farmer is a militarist? His value as a soldier has been tested only once. But not since Xenophon's ten thousand stalwarts marched through uncharted country to the Black Sea has history seen so bold a stroke. During the World War the Czech soldiers were forced to serve in the army of Austria-Hungary, which they detested. Taken prisoner by the Allies, they joined the armies of the French, Italians and Russians. When bolshevism came to the East, tens of thousands of Czech legionnaires were cut off from their country, just at a time when it was about to regain its independence and they were most needed. The road home by way of the west was blocked: the turned to the east, smashing their way through Reds and Whites, locked in mortal combat. Finally they reached the Pacific and formed the first contingent of the army of liberated Czechoslovakia.

Resistance To German Aggression

The great test of the preparedness of the country came last May 21, when Czechoslovakia feared that Hitler, emboldened by his Austrian success, might try his luck with a lightning attack against this country. The Prague Government issued the orders, and silently a vast machine began to move. In a few hours, half a million Czech soldiers were on the frontier.

On what terms are the Czech villagers with their German neighbours, who live in mixed villages? "If politicians were only to leave them alone," rural opinion holds, "the Sudeten Germans could get on with us very well." Germans and Czechs have lived in close proximity for a long time. Intermarriage has been frequent and is still not unusual between the two races.

Would the village be willing to make peace with Hitler at the price of the border regions, inhabited mostly by Sudeten Germans? "That price cannot be paid," they say. "Then we should be at the mercy of the German Reich. Nor do the majority of our own Germans want to leave us." The Czech countryside sees the republic as a homogeneous whole which cannot be torn into bleeding parts. "We cannot have the Germans occupy the strategic approaches to our country from the heights, while we are in the plains they would dominate."

What are the basic differences between the Czech and the German farmer? The former has come to distrust great concentration of power, while the latter sees in it—barring numerous exceptions—the extension of his own will. To the average German, especially in Prussia, the goosestep represents a "Weltanschauung," a philosophy of life, compounded of discipline, obedience and awareness of national destiny. The Czech farmer, on the other hand, thinks of the uniform only as a necessity. As long as his country is a target for attacks he must co-ordinate his will in the interest of self-defence. Otherwise, the approach to life's great problem on both sides of the frontier shows a profounder similarity than rabid Nazis like to admit. Farmers love the soil, perhaps because it is such a cruel task-master, and they want to be left alone.

Czechoslovakia's future may be the future of all the world. The Czech village may be the last stand of contemporary civilization. Or it may mark a new beginning. The Czech farmer is not a pessimist. He believes that reason will prevail and the great catastrophe will be averted.

THE HOUSEWIFE SHOULD STUDY HER JOB

(Continued From Page 15)

we're doing a lot of puttering somewhere along the line and it's up to us to keep score of our days and find out where our time is going. How much is frittered away....how much is spent doing things the long way around. In short, we'd better get hold of all that extra time our labour-savers provide and make it sit up and talk. Use it to keep our minds as slicked up as our homes. Use it to learn the technical side of our job. What about vitamins and calories anyway and why are they important (aside from reducing!) How many of us have really read through any of the authoritative books on children? Do we know the furniture periods by sight and does the story of rugs, the history of textiles enrich our daily lives?

Well then! When we become real experts in our work, we'll quite calling ourselves "Just house-wives" and stop wishing for "something interesting" to do. We will have opened the door to a world of fascinating lore and legend that will keep us engrossed the rest of our days.

WORLD CONGRESS OF COUNTRY WOMEN

Country women of many nationalities, from the Arctic Circle to the South Seas, will visit London next June to attend the fourth triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World. Already 20,000 inquiries have been received by American travel agencies.

The Mo-Kan-Okla are coming in force. They are not an Indian tribe, as the name might suggets, but the representatives of farm women from the States of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. They met at the last triennial conference held in Washington in 1936, and decided to combine in one group. At a meeting in Kansas last winter little penny banks were given around to collect towards the cost of sending delegates to England. At this meeting a letter was read from Mrs. Roosevelt warmly advising the women from the farms to go to London for the confere ice—"Manchester Guardian."

WIVES SEEK A "CHARTER"

Their "Right" To Share In Husband's Income

Married women in great Britain are banding themselves together in order to obtain a "wives' charter." An organisation has been formed under the title of "The Married Women's Association," and in London a branch was opened which will be known as the Pimlico group, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The primary object of the new association is to obtain some agreement by which a married woman can be assured of a certain proportion of her husband's income, which she can look upon as her own money, and use in any manner she considers best for the welfare of the household.

"Besides being the root of all evil, money is responsible for most unhappy marriages." Mrs. Gertrude Pugh, the hon. treasurer of the association, remarked at the meeting of the group, "There is no doubt that some sort of agreement between husband and wife regarding income would do much to make marriage a happier affair." Mrs. Pugh said that the agreement should be in existence before the marriage took place; then there would be no trouble afterwards.

The chairman of the meeting, Miss J. Frances, told a reporter that she is a married woman, but prefers at times to be known by her maiden name. "I think a woman has the right to use her maiden name when she likes," she said.

A SCIENTIFIC TRICK

Here is a simple trick with which you can amuse and perhaps mystify your friends. All you want is a hard-boiled egg and a glass bottle with a neck narrower than the egg at the egg's widest part. The trick is to cause the egg to enter the bottle without breaking.

First light a piece of paper and thrust it into the bottle. Then immediately insert the egg, having first removed the shell, in the neck of the bottle. Your part in the trick has finished. Nature will do the rest. The egg will slowly become elongated, eventually slipping into the bottle as if in response to suction.

Actually the egg is not sucked in but pushed in, though the impetus does not come from any human agency. The burning paper consumes some of the oxygen in the bottle. When the air cools a partial vacuum is created and it is the force of nature striving to restore the equilibrium that pushes in the egg.

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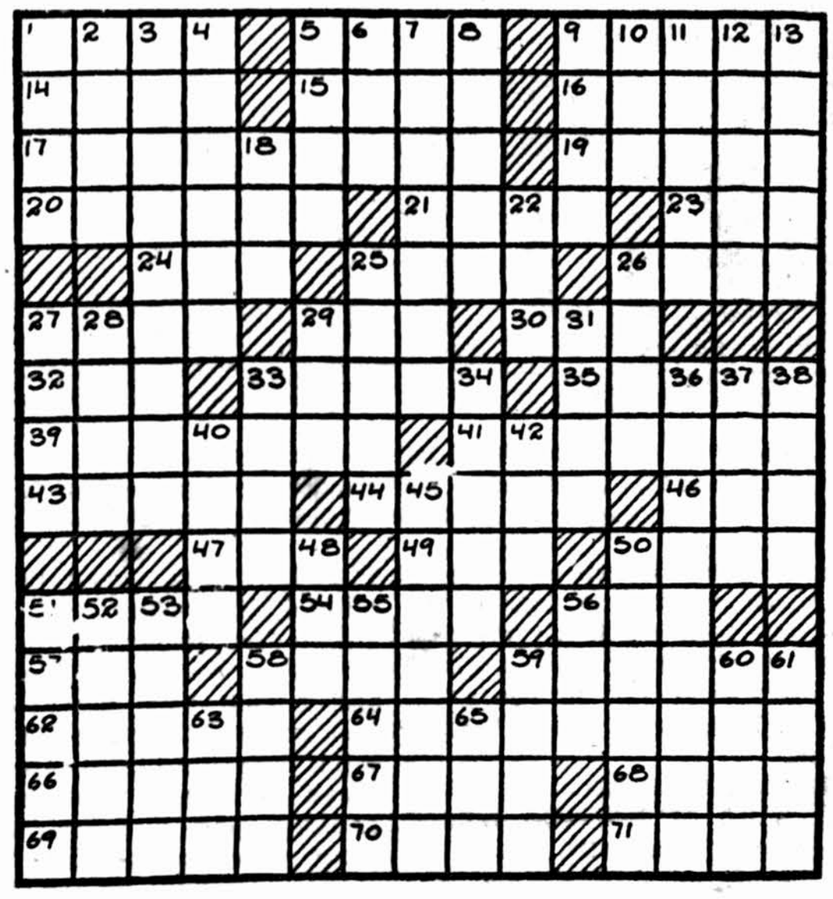
Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

1—Prefix: half.
5—Grating of parallel bars.
9—Seraglio.
14—City on the French border of Spain.
15—Open cotton fabric.
16—Pointed arch.
17—What great Polish patriot fought for the American colonists against the British?
19—Another name for Tallinn.
20—Member of an ancient Jewish sect.
21—What English architect designed St. Paul's in London?
23—Fuss.
24—Who was the Roman goddess of the harvest?
25—Outlet.
27—Grove.
29—Unit in measuring wire.
30—Swiss river.
32—Covering for apex of a roof.
33—Evergreen shrub.
35—Crownlike headdress.
39—What is the chief town of Burma?
41—Schemer.
43—Foreigner.
44—Land measures.
46—Dutch liquid measure.
47—Place.
49—Possessive pronoun.
50—Discover at a distance.
51—Ago.
54—Is indebted to.
56—Cereal plant.
57—Sleeveless garment.
58—Large snakes.
60—Clothes.
62—What Shakespearean character had the family name of Montague?
64—Who wrote "Kidnapped"?
66—Tusk material.
67—Membrane.
68—Ireland.
69—Burma.
70—Who was the Greek goddess of discord?
71—Garden implement.

VERTICAL

1—Long walk.
2—Greek god of love.
3—Who is "Il Duce"?
4—Take within.
5—Adhesive mixture.
6—Thing; in law.
7—Container for writing fluid.
8—In what city does the former Kaiser William II live?
9—Wind instrument.
10—Grow old.
11—Opponent.
12—Elude.
13—Fruit.
18—Those in power.
22—Greek letter.
25—What city of Poland was the former capital of Lithuania?
26—Wide smile.
27—What Olympian goddess was the queen of heaven?
28—Stone.
29—Sound made by cows.
31—Members of an Indonesian tribe.
33—Sharpen, as a razor.
34—Town in Belgium.
36—Who is supposedly the sole survivor of the Romanoffs?
37—Gather harvest.
38—Armed force.
40—Tale of romance.
42—Gaelic sea god.
45—Who wrote "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford"?
48—Also.
50—One who makes a living.
51—Where is the Eiffel Tower?
52—Over.
53—What is another name for Navigator's Islands?
55—Refuse.
56—Native compound.
58—Lads.
59—Kavas.
60—In what city was the first English Parliament held?
61—Dagger.
63—Make a mistake.
65—High priest of Israel.

(For Solution See Page 55)

EVOLUTION

(Continued From Page 6)

cause they "had been taught by their professors that scientific psychology dispenses with the soul, and that the difference between men and brutes is one of degree only, and not of kind."

In spite of the fears of the church and the opposition of a class of thinkers and philosophers, the general theory of evolution is accepted by all biologists and sane thinking men. The theory is simple and is evident in expression of life. The general theory of evolution postulates that "species have changed in the past and do change to-day." The theory is difficult for proof, since it is not possible to experiment in a single period with definite results However the modification of species is an accepted fact. The offspring changes from the parent from the generation to generation and organic evolution is an established phenomena.

There are three special theories of evolution with reference to the general theory. The first states that living things are adapted, the second asserts the fact of variation, and the third refers to heredity.

According to the special theory of adaptation, there is an innate principle in the earliest created thing, an inner striving and effort to exist. There is natural selection, so that the fittest survive and thus new and better forms appear. There is constant endeavour of all alike to adjust itself to new and changing conditions.

Variation is often spoken of as the "raw material" of evolution. Variations are inherited or non-inherited. Individuals are found distinct from their parental types, and these distinctive characters, whatever they may be, are transmitted to the offspring.

Natural Selection

Heredity postulates that like begets like, and that in more or less systematic manner. The theories of Mendel and Weismann laid the foundation of a more intensive study leading to the general theory propounded by T. H. Morgan. Heredity explains the stability of species.

Beyond the general theory suggested by Darwin, he gave to the world an understanding of Natural Selection. Over and above the struggle for existence, Wallace and Darwin traced this another vital fact present in conditions of life. Natural Selection to them was not a Theory, but an evident fact.

Fine and distinct evidences are collected to explain Natural Selection. Firstly that individuals in a given species vary. Secondly that all the eggs or offsprings of a parent cannot mature into adults. Thirdly that there is a competition for food, light, air and existence amongst the offsprings for survival, and thus there is a continuous struggle for existence. Fourthly that the individuals who are destroyed before maturity are those whose structures and organs are not efficient enough to enable them to survive. Lastly that parents transmit their characteristic qualities to their offsprings, and strength and weakness for survival is a heritable factor.

LIGHT AND SHADOWS

(Continued from Page 10)

I found the boat would not hold me and my belongings, and as I reluctantly dropped down in the waters my precious possessions, the boat was relieved to a great extent and faced the waves and glided over them. I felt a thrill and lost the sense of 'possession', but the dark cloud led me to an undecided destination.

Ultimately I reached the shore fumbling for my steps in the dark. As I surveyed I saw a glimmer of light on the top of a hill. I took my unlit lantern from the boat with the intention of lighting it and started my hazardous upward climb guided by the light. Many a time I slipped and fell down in the drowning dark. My feet were sore with thorn-pricks and. was bodily exhausted. My clothes were torn by unkind thorny bushes, leaving my naked body to the elements to play their pranks with. But, with the guiding light my steps grew firmer and firmer. I thought I was very near the light which had guided me all the way. when I struck against an impertinent stone on the path; I fell down smashing my lantern

I left the last remnants of my worldly possession and rose again to reach the light. There was lightning which nearly blinded me followed by a peal of thunder deafening me out of my senses. The rain washed my now naked body, although I do not remember the pleasure of the first bath I had in this world. As I once again looked up I missed the light. My heart sank and I plodded onward in a lethargy and was on the top, on a smooth road. I opened my eyes wide and saw light everywhere till I was enveloped in it and was one with it, in tune with the Infinite.

Geographical Cryptogram

THE trail of the diamond smugglers ended in a blank wall. Inspector Ferret had wasted precious weeks following the theory that the smugglers had come from the rambling hamlet of Purewater. Then he noticed a little weather-beaten cabin on a sand dune. The inspector decided to visit its tenant.

32°N 84°W,
11°N 61°W,
40°N 110°W,
51°N 4°E,
23°N 121°E,
21°S 56°E,
30°48"N, 84°W,
3°S 77°W,
41°10"N, 8°20"W,
57°N 4°W,
23°N 59°E,
55°58"N, 3°15"W,
13°S 17°E,

The occupant of the shack was an old salt, who proved to be naturally stupid or feigning ignorance. Suddenly, through the open window, sailed a toy airplane made from a folded paper.

On unfolding the paper, Inspector Ferret discovered that it contained a series of latitudinal and longitudinal notations.

The inspector raced back to his hotel and sought out an atlas. Checking up the notations on the maps, he obtained the names of thirteen places. Then he found that, by taking the first two letters of each of the names, a message was formed. He raided the shack and uncovered the cache of the smugglers.

You will have to make use of an atlas in solving this cryptograph. Look up the places where the lines of the given latitude and longitude cross. In most cases, the place will be a country, state, or island; but in the three instances where minutes are given in addition to degrees, you must look for the city nearest to the given meridian and latitude line.

(For Solutions See Page 55).

PLEASANT HOMES

(Continued from Page 12)

your locality done in simple clear colours will be as interesting as can be.

And it can be done in a dizzy modern way that won't take too much ability. Some of the most interesting halls we know about have murals on their walls. We're thinking of one family who visited Japan on many occasions. Their hall is prepared in gold tea box paper and over this are painted in free style gnarled and twisted Japanese pine trees.

J.D.'s hall has tall knights-in-armour painted on the doors that make us picture the petite blonde J.D. as the Lady of the Lake or Maid Marion or somebody out of a glamorous past.

Whatever else—don't be timid in your hall. Remember that whatever you do about the walls doesn't commit you for live, so why not experiment?

(COPYRIGHT).

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

words from your sister whom so many Sindhi children call "Dadi". I know you children will very soon be celebrating your annual day of Bari and also 2nd October as the birthday of Pujya Mahatma Gandhi.

I cannot forget the day when I got an opportunity to meet so many non-Sindhi children at Bombay. Dear Sweet Friends, I hope to meet you again at our next Children's Gathering, which is to be held at Sukkur (Sind), during the ensuing Divali holidays. You should come there in large numbers.

I hope you will obtain sincere joy from these celebrations. May we carry the blessings of Mahatmajee on his birthday so that each one of us may do something or the other for our dear Motherland.

I congatulate you children on this occasion and send good wishes to your "Dada". I am tervently looking forward to the day when your Association will embrace all the children of India.

Yours affectionately,
Parvati T. Gidvani.

"PUSHPA"

The October 1938 issue of "Pushpa"—The Children's Own Paper" is ready. It is an extra special issue, and contains very good articles on Divali; Mahatma Gandhi, and Dr. Annie Besant, etc etc. It is full of very beautiful pictures as ever, and you are bound to like it.

May I suggest that you send "Pushpa" as a present to your friend, brother, sister, cousin, or any relative. You have just to send Rs. Two only to the Manager, "Pushpa," 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, together with his or her full name and address, and you know, "Pushpa" will remind him of you every month throughout the year, till Divali comes again.

At any rate, if you are not its permanent subscriber, you may just send for its specimen copy, enclosing four annas stamps, from the address given above, and see how you like it.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week, on 2nd to 8th October 1938:—

1. Sis. Kumudini Telang.
2. Sis. Roda Cooper.
3. Bro. Shantaram Tipnis.
4. Bro. Sofi Abidally.
5. Bro. Jagdish Mehta.
6. Sis. Vimala Aparanji.
7. Bro. Jaswant Singh.
8. Bro. Phiroze Driver.
9. Sis. Nalini Parekh.
10. Bro. Partab Advani.
11. Bro. Robin Steers.

PRIZE WINNERS

The following are the prize winners in our last competition. Books worth Rupee One have been forwarded to each one of them, and smaller prizes have also been sent to others.

1. Sis. Vimala Datar.
2. Sis. Indira Pathare.
3. Sis. Lila Gidwani.
4. Sis. Teresa Pinto.
5. Bro. Ramesh Gupte.
5. Bro. Ali Md. Mirza.
7. Bro. Jami Hiloowala.
8. Bro. Madan Joshi.

MAHATMA GANDHI
(By Dingu K. Thadhani)

Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest living person on earth. He has made India's history for the last twenty years and more. Yet he is very particular about small

Jaya, Gandhiji!
(Photo by N. A. Mehta, Africa).

things. If you happen to be with him, he will personally look after your bedding, bath, meals and other things.

For him nothing is insignificant enough to be done indifferently. Perhaps that is why he does everything so complete and so well. He spins on his Charkha the finest thread, as well as he finds out the finest formula for for acceptance of offices by Congressmen.

There is a very fine story about our national leader, which depicts how he is very particular about small things in which a principle is involved.

After the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1931, when he was negotiating with the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, for a settlement which resulted in the famous Gandhi-Irwin Pact, he used to visit the Viceregal Lodge. He was carrying on momentous negotiations, involving the destiny of thirty-five crores of his countrymen, in connection with the right of the people to manufacture salt without paying any tax or duty to the Government. The Government made it an offence to manufacture salt without its permission, and any salt manufactured without paying tax on it was contraband salt for the possession of which a person could sent to jail.

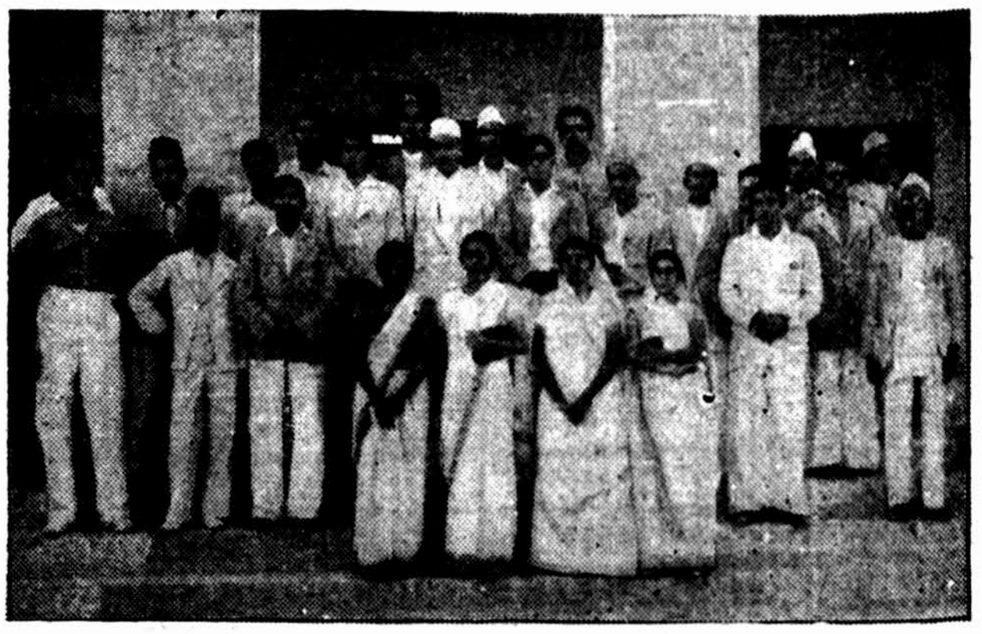
Gandhiji was in the habit of taking water with lemon and salt everyday. While he was with the Viceroy, he asked for his drink. A bearer brought water and lemon and salt. Gandhiji mixed lemon juice in water with his own hands, and presently untied from his dhoti a small packet of contraband salt. He said to Lord Irwin, "Your Excellency! I shall take your water and lemon, but not your salt; I will use my own salt." Saying so, he put a pinch of contraband salt in the glass, and had his drink. The Viceroy smiled.

Gandhiji remembered to carry that pinch of salt with himself for his drink—a trifle, which he did not forget during those memorable hours.

The Viceroy was very much impressed at Gandhiji's action, for he realized that Gandhiji, honour-bound, could not use the ordinary salt on which duty had been paid to the Government when he was fighting for right of the people to manufacture duty-free salt for their use.

A man is great to the extent to which he does little things greatly.

The Old Age.
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)



Workers of the Fifth Children's Gathering to be held during Diwali holidays at Sukkur (Sind) under the auspices of Balkan-ji-Bari—the All-India Children's Association.

MATA BESANT
(By G. N. Gokhale)

Many called Dr. Annie Besant "Mother". She loved and took care of those who were younger than herself like a mother. In 1893, when 46 years of age, she came to India and made this country her home. For forty years she worked to make India great. To teach Hindu boys and girls to appreciate and love their religion she started the Central Hindu College and School. She started the Home Rule League to work for Swarajya.

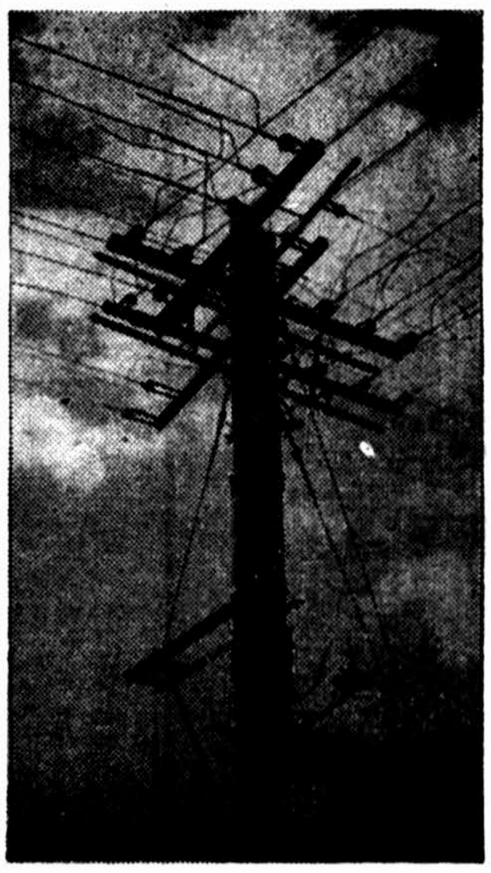
She believed firmly that India was a Great Nation in the past and will again be great, nay, greater. But that greatness would only come when Indian boys and girls learnt to be strong, wise and good. To help them to be so, she opened many schools and colleges, and published mazagines like the C. H. C. Magazine, the Sons of India Magazine and the Young Citizen.

For little children she started "The Golden Chain." Its members—they were called Links—reminded themselves: "I am a link in the Golden Chain of Love that stretches round the world and I must keep myself bright and strong. Therefore, I shall think pure and beautiful thoughts, speak pure and beautiful words and do pure and beautiful actions. May every Link in the Golden Chain be bright and strong." And so the children tried to live beautiful lives.

For the older boys and girls there were the groups "Sons of India" and "Daughters of India." The members of these declared: "I promise to treat as Brothers Indians of every religion and of every province and to perform every day at least one act of service."

Thus she taught the young Indians to look forward to and love a Great United India. Many of those children of the Golden Chain and of the Sons and Daughters of India worked with her for the Home Rule for India League. They followed her lead and made the British Parliament pass the first reading of her Commonwealth of India Bill. If that bill had become law, India might have been more free than it hopes to be for some time to come yet.

The lessons of unity and selfless service of the motherland that she taught for forty years have still to be learnt, and boys and girls should remember them. May they be able to say more effectively "Bharat Mata ki Jai," and make a glorious India, as she earnestly wished.



The Electric Age.
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

GANDHIJI THROUGH *WORLD'S EYES*

(Continued from Page 3.)

above all must have no ill-will or hatred behind it.

CHANGE OF TIMES.

Manners and methods change with the times. We must grow with our years. What was good enough food for our babyhood cannot be good enough for manhood

PATH OF TRUTH.

The path of truth is the path of the brave. it is beyond the power of the cowards.

FREEDOM.

There is no such thing as slow freedom. Freedom is like a birth. Till we are fully free we are slaves. All births take place in a moment.

TRUE IMPORT OF SWARAJ.

Our civilisation, our culture, our Swaraj depend not on our multiplying our wants—self-indulgence, but upon restricting our wants—self-denial

BEST NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The best national education for India is undoubtedly an intelligent handling of the spinning wheel.

THE ONE MESSAGE.

A detailed examination of the fundamental principles of all religions has shown that they are alike based on the same eternal laws of morality.

SUFFERING OR REFORM —WHICH?

It is my firm belief that we shall obtain salvation only through suffering and not by reform dropping on us from England, no matter how unstintingly they might be granted.

ONE ESSENTIAL FOR SWARAJ

To get rid of our infatuation for English is one of the essentials of Swaraj.

A CURSE.

The liquor shops are an insufferable curse upon society.

WHO AND WHAT IS WOMAN?

Woman is the embodiment of sacrifice and suffering and her advent to public life should therefore result in purifying it, in restraining unbridled ambition and accumulation of property.

VESTED INTERESTS

All vested interests are not entitled to protection. The keeper of a gambling den or of a brothel has no vested interest. Nor has a corporation that gambles away the fortunes of a nation and reduces it to impotence.

APPEAL TO PARSIS.

It is a frank admission that if the Parsis can be persuaded to give up the drink traffic the solution of the drink problem at least upto Bombay if not throughout India becomes simple.

"I do so much practising at the office I've got out of the habit of playing with proper clubs."

TO THE BUYER.

If you are a buyer, insist upon the first class (Khadi) of cloth. But if you have not the sense or the courage to do so, take up the second or the third, but on no account purchase foreign cloth or cloth woven in India but made of foreign yarn.

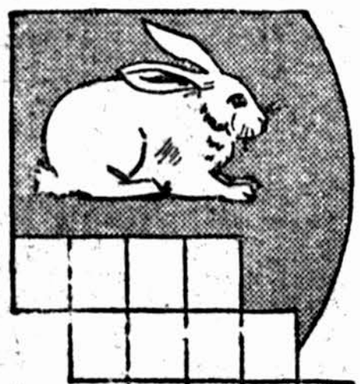
TOLERANCE.

I heartily dislike drinking, meat-eating and smoking, but I tolerate all these in the Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians, even as I expect them to tolerate my abstinence from all these, although they may dislike it. All the quarrels between the Hindus and the Mahomedans have arisen from each wanting to force the other to his view.

INTERCOMMUNAL UNITY.

That unity is strength is not merely a copybook maxim, but a rule of life, is in no case so clearly illustrated as in the problem of Hindu-Muslim Unity. Divided we must fall.

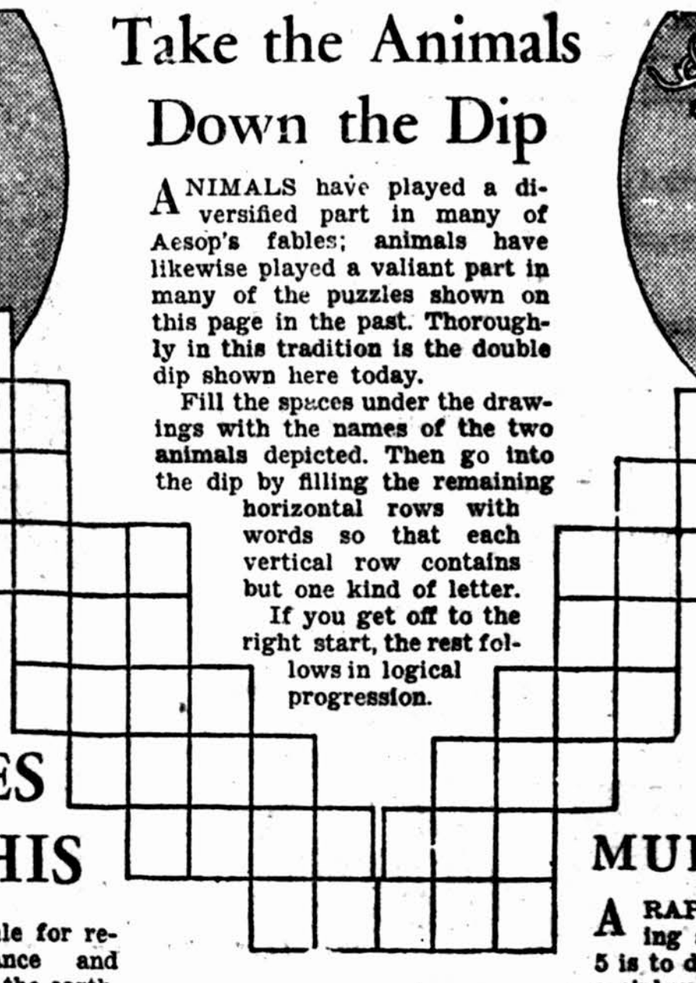
Take the Animals Down the Dip



ANIMALS have played a diversified part in many of Aesop's fables; animals have likewise played a valiant part in many of the puzzles shown on this page in the past. Thoroughly in this tradition is the double dip shown here today.

Fill the spaces under the drawings with the names of the two animals depicted. Then go into the dip by filling the remaining horizontal rows with words so that each vertical row contains but one kind of letter.

If you get off to the right start, the rest follows in logical progression.



108 TIMES THIS=THIS

HERE is a rough rule for remembering distance and sizes: The diameter of the earth, when multiplied by 108, gives the approximate diameter of the sun. The diameter of the sun, multiplied by the same number, gives the mean distance of the earth from the sun. The diameter of the moon, multiplied by still the same number, 108, gives the mean distance of the moon from the earth.

Look up the diameter of the earth and try out this rule.

QUICK MULTIPLYING

A RAPID method of multiplying any group of figures by 5 is to divide them by 2 and add a cipher to the result when there is no remainder; if there is a remainder, add 5. Thus: 422 divided by 2 equals 211, add zero, making 2110.

Remember this rule so you can startle your friends with it.

(For Solution See Page 55).

Family Birthday Party

By M. GOLDSMITH

IT was Mrs. Hipfenberg's birthday, and a number of out-of-town relatives were invited to celebrate the event. As they sat about the round dining-room table, Bobby, the oldest son, remarked that if you added up one-third the number of people seated at the hostess' right hand to one-fourth the number at her left hand, and that to one-half the total number (exclusive of the lady herself), and then add her to the result, you'd get the exact number of participants. How many were there?

"What a fine turkey!" remarked Miss Prim, a distant relative from Siam. "It must have cost a lot!"

"Well," replied Mrs. Hipfenberg, "the turkey and the cranberries together cost $3.48, and the turkey cost exactly $3 more than the berries. Now as the turkey weighed two-thirds of its own weight plus 6 pounds, you can calculate for yourself what each cost, what the turkey weighed and the cost per pound."

Uncle Jerry, who had an apple farm, had brought a lot of apples for the three Hipfenberg kids, one apple for each year of their respective ages, which happened to be just two years apart.

"Let's give them to the four Kelly kids down the street," said Bobby. "They never get any goodies." The children agreed and started to make four equal piles. Belle put in 1 apple. Bobby put in one-half of his in the first pile. Paul put one-half of his and Belle one-half of what she had left in pile No. 2. Paul put all he had left and Bobby put two-fifths of what he had left into pile No. 3. Bobby and Belle put all they had left in pile No. 4. No apples were cut. It was discovered that one pile was an apple short. Which greedy kid had eaten an apple? What was the age of each?

"How many acres of apples have you under cultivation?" Uncle Jerry was asked.

"Well," drawled Uncle Jerry, "I can divide my acreage into two parts, one of which would be twice the size of the other. The difference between them would be exactly the same as the difference of their squares."

"Not very large," commented Mr. Hipfenberg.

"No, not very. My neighbor Schmitt has one-third acre more than I have. What I want to know is, how much better off is he than I am?"

There was wine, of course, and Uncle Gerstenzang, eager to make diversion, propounded the following problem. He filled a wine glass half full of wine, and a tumbler, twice as big, one-third full of wine. Then he filled both glasses to the top with water and poured the contents of both into a pitcher. "Now," said he, "can you tell me what part of this mixture is wine and what is water?" Do you know?

1. The smallest number that will divide by one-half, one-third and one-fourth is 12. As the table is round, there were as many sitting at the hostess' right as at her left, adding the lady we have 13.

2. The turkey and berries cost $3.48. The bird cost $3 more than the berries, or $3.24, and the berries cost 24 cents. The turkey weighed two-thirds of its weight plus 6 pounds, which is the remaining third, total 18 pounds, and the cost is 18 cents a pound.

3. There were 24 apples to start with. Belle was the culprit that ate one apple. The children's ages are 6, 8 and 10 years.

4. Uncle Jerry has only one acre under cultivation. Dividing this, he gets one-third and two-thirds acre, one of which is twice the size of the other. Their squares are also in the same proportion.

5. If Schmitt has one-third of an acre more, he is one-third richer and Jerry is one-fourth poorer than Schmitt.

6. The wine in the small glass was one-sixth of the total in the pitcher, and that in the tumbler was two-ninths of the total. Therefore, the wine in both was seven-eighteenths of the total, and the water was eleven-eighteenths of the total.

(For Solution See Page 55)

CHARADES

My first it may a seaman save,
Or cause a fighter's fall;
My next reminds us of the wave,
Or of unseemly brawl.
My all is rather pert than brave,
And like a rubber ball.

* * *

Seen with a stolen spoon my first was reckoned
Bad as my all in moral tone.
Whether a number or alone my second
Touched by my third is turned to stone.

* * *

My first, friend, companion, guide,
Is loving, staunch and cheery;
My second has a cleansing side,
My third denotes a theory.
My all, good luck! is held by few
To bore and make us weary.

* * *

My first is an insect,
My second a border,
My all puts the face
In tuneful disorder.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

GRAY SEAS

Who says the sea is blue he lies;
To-day the sea is gray.

Awesome in their unhurried rush,
The gray-green waves charge past
In endless, billowing lines,
Resistless as the march of time,
Until—in witless wrath—
They dash themselves to futile foam
Against the stubborn rocks
Of some far distant coast.

They're like those gray-green waves
Of men—impersonal and grim—
Who surged across the rolling downs
Only to dash themselves
Against the stony steeps
And iron death of old Verdun

White puffs of smoke were flecks of foam;
The chuff of boots, the whisk of cloth
On cloth, the curses, laughter, prayers,
The scraps of talk, of song,
The clank of gear, the thud of shot,
The shouts, and screams of pain
Mixed in one long moaning, shrieking rush,
Like the sound of wave and wind.

He lies who says the sea is blue;
To-day the sea is gray.

—(Frank Lewis Minton in "Philippine Magazine.")

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No 4711
All sharing the same secret of fragrance and charm —
for the cooling touch of "4711" Classical Eau de Cologne is the common heritage of all "4711" Beauty Aids here illustrated.
EAU DE COLOGNE
TALCUM POWDER
BATH SALTS
Matt-Creme
TRADE MARK

The Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder Minister of Health, Bombay

(Pencil sketch by Sjt. Y. K. Shukla, artist).

THE OM MANDLI

(Continued From Page 5)

The police had, therefore, to intervene. Five picketers and five leaders of the Mandli have been hauled up under section 107 C.P.C. to keep the peace. A ban has also been placed on the holding of 'mixed Satsangs' (or gatherings of male and female devotees). Protesting against this ban the Mandli has suspended all 'Satsangs' pending the trial.

"End the Mandli" say the Opposition. "Mend" it say others; but a compromise is not in sight. An impartial observer cannot help appreciating the sense of discipline of the Om Nivas members, who stood in the sun for hours together for ten days successively, when they were picketted. They stood like the "boy on the deck" at their post, awaiting the order of their chief.

Started in 1937, the Om Nivas, a branch of the Mandli, is a residential school for 17 children, who are fed, clothed and educated free. The Om Nivas is comparable to a modern Gurukula. There is no text book. There is no examination. The children learn through their songs and discourses. Their secular education is limited to the three Rs—reading in Sindhi, Hindi and English; writing and household arithmetic. They enjoy the songs and understand the meaning. They are 'Young Gyanis'.

Daily Routine

Their daily programme reminds one of the Rishikula universities of ancient India. They get up at 4 a.m., take ablutions, etc., walk a mile after taking a cup of milk; return home, sometimes in the motor-bus; attend Satsang from 6 to 7-30 a.m.; then breakfast; classes till 11 a.m.; eat fruit during recess; class again till 12-30 p.m.; food at 1 p.m.; summer nap till 4 p.m.; indoor and outdoor games and study till 6 p.m.; refreshment; Satsangs again till 8-30 p.m.; dinner at 9 p.m.; then off to bed.

They wash their own clothes and utensils. They do not eat anything not cooked inside the Om Nivas. Seven matrons stay in the Om Nivas, where Dada Lekhraj has also his residence. It is necessary to add that Dada's wife, son and daughter-in-law are also members of the Om Mandli movement.

The average monthly expenditure is Rs. 1,500, towards which no gifts or donations are received. The Trust defrays all the expenses.

The Om Mandli has a branch at Karachi. Proposals are pending to open branches at Sukkur and Shikarpur. It is the fate of this institution that is being watched eagerly by the public, especially those who follow the Advaita school of philosophy.

The Om Mandli affairs will figure prominently in the next Sessions of the Sind Assembly, as some M.L.A.'s have sent interpellations about it.

"I'd like to know who put gum on this confetti."

I GO WEST

(Continued from page 1)

function, I expect my host to be there to receive me. Yet when we got there, I saw a few hundred guests gathered on the lawn, not knowing what to do or where to go. We waited for something to happen. Two A.D.C.s were rushing up and down the lawn, when from the distance I heard the strains of the National Anthem and we all stood at attention and looked loyal.

His Excellency the Governor emerged from the building, preceded by a quarter dozen men in uniform and followed by a quarter dozen others in grey morning dress and carrying toppers. Over red carpet they walked to the furthest corner of the grounds where a 'shamiana' was erected and six of the A.D.C.'s lined up by the side of the Governor and the guests queued up to be presented to him. Behind him stood the surgeon in attendance, which was not saying very much for the guests. So we were presented, one by one, our names being read out from a card we carried to show we were not gate-crashers. Then we moved to the refreshment bar, where the scene was like that of a bunch of schoolboys scrambling for a free helping of ice-cream on Founder's Day. When the Governor had finished handshaking he came to where we had assembled to partake of his own hospitality. He smiled vaguely at some of us and proceeded to sit at the only table in the grounds. From the four hundred odd guests he sent for about half a dozen and invited them to his table. But the rest of us stood around and watched our host sitting comfortably at a table. And that was Society in India.

It would be impertinent of me to criticise the manners of the high and the mighty. But there was in me a feeling of humiliation at the treatment given to us by those who were paid out of Indian revenues to entertain us. Maybe some day someone will explain this away, but it is because our Society is so much in the habit of toadying to those in high places that we continue to sign our names at Government House to be treated like a herd of cattle and allowed to pasture on those sacred grounds. But nobody among all those important people who were present dared to say anything. One false move and the chance of being made a Khan Bahadur would be gone for ever. Or maybe they would have to pay a little more for their knighthood.

Sadist Neutality

That is the sort of Society that lives in the smart houses of our Fifth Avenue. They are a community perpetually bickering, living in glass houses shooting peanuts at each other. There is no purpose in their banal existence. They float on the stream and are carried hither and thither with the tide. Public opinion is one of their gods, and they are always afraid of what people will say. Nothing ever happens to them. Like the Tower of Pisa, they are always on the verge of destruction, yet only on the verge. The trouble about our Society is that it gets nowhere. Here today but not gone to-morrow. They neither live nor let live. They are phantoms—gaudy phantoms—expensive illusions. In the land of the living they are mere tourists. They die natural deaths, and no memories are left behind.

I think now of London, Paris, Vienna. Cities of the West, cities of vice, cities of refuge. I think of the Cote 'dAzur, the South of France, Deauville? Think of the Pyrenees and the Dalmatian coast—of the Swiss mountains laden with snow—of the blue Mediterranean and summer skies. Each has its society. Each has its coterie of smart people. But something happens to these people. They feel such emotions as love and passion. The evidence against them in the Divorce Courts bears testimony to that. But Indian Society with all its environment, with all its picturesque setting, with all its Anglicised-Orientalism, leaves me cold. For years we young men have acquiesced in all they have said and done. But even the worm does turn when the iron enters the soul.

They are a mean crowd and there is a trace of sadism in them. Mental sadism—they would not understand the other. They get pleasure by causing pain to others. You treat them decently and they spit in your face. But kick them in the pants and they will lick your boots.

Everywhere you read of their generous donations to charity but what they give is not for the sake of giving. Their superciliousness makes poverty immoral. The way in which they give is demeaning both to themselves and to the persons to whom they give. The obligation is always emphasised and the man who takes feels like a piece of dirt in their presence.

With the change that has come over the rest of India, Society still endeavours to cling to conceptions which have become obsolete. Only in the eyes of Society, these conceptions continue to supply the guiding principles of their existence. It is pathetic to see them living in this fool's paradise, when the chances are that in the next few years they will be wiped off the face of India. Their position in India is similar to that of the noble families in Czarist Russia on the eve of the Revolution.

At The Rotary Club

All through their lives they have given orders and expressed opinions, and they have expected young men to say "Yes, sir," to everything they say. When we do not, they are amazed. They shake their heads in disapproval, and call us ungrateful. So it happened one afternoon when I had been asked by the Rotary Club of Bombay to speak to them. The Rotary movement is the parlour game of the bourgeoisie in India. Once a week they arrive punctually at one o'clock for lunch, their name and profession pinned on to the lapels of their coats and they listen to one or other of them speaking inaudibly on the History of Bombay or reminiscencing about a trip to England or America. Nothing else ever happens. Nothing else is expected to happen. So they asked me at short notice to take a place that was left blank on their programme card.

When I arrived, I noticed the look of perfect boredom on the faces of those who were to form the intelligent audience. They were most of them twice my age and had known me ever since they could remember. In their greeting they were frightfully patronising, and I could see they still believed that little children should be seen and not heard. All through lunch I hardly touched a morsel. I just wanted to get it over and done with. I watched them while they ate Smug, complacent, well-fed, nothing worried them. They did not know that Italy had declared war on Abyssinia and that the League of Nations was suffering from double pneumonia. They only knew that Tata Ordinary had improved and that Broach Cotton had remained steady. As soon as lunch was over the President arose and after a few remarks about the day's collection, he announced the "speaker of the day." He said I needed no introduction, and then proceeded to introduce me. He used words like honour and privilege and finally decided he would not stand any longer betweeen the speaker and the audience, which really did not care whether I spoke or not. They had had their lunch and put their contributions in the collection box, so they had fulfilled two of the cardinal principles of Rotary.

I began. First there were occasional burps from the lunchers who were digging into their teeth with tooth-picks for little bits and pieces which had slipped into the crevices. Then a little laughter from those who thought I had said something funny, but then a grim silence came over the room and colour came into the faces of my elders. I raised my eye-brows, put a diabolic curve on my mouth and tried to look more cynical than ever. At the end of it I turned to the President, who had been uncomfortably fingering his collar, and said: "And so, Mr. President, the struggle goes on between my generation and yours. It is a pathetic picture, but I would like you to visualise it. It is the picture of a young man standing at the cross-roads of his life. The night is dark and the storm in its fury has blown down the sign-post over the ways and the young man does not even remember by which road he originally came. I have seen this happen time and again. I have seen young men in the prime of their life, bristling with ideas, charged with the soul force of their generation, come out here with the hope of great futures and the great things they are going to do. I have seen these same young men, still in the prime of their youth, walking with their heads bent low, their spirits crushed, their efforts at creation frustrated, their individuality killed, marching to a dead march like an army on the Siberian desert, trailing like pallid phantoms across the grey dawn. Yet is there a word of regret in your faces? No. You chuckle as you see the grim procession pass and all you say is: 'We told them so'. And having passed judgment, you lean back in your chairs, maybe to look at the water lapping against the shore, maybe to smoke your cigar in the comfort of your palatial homes, maybe only to wait for the next moment as old men would."

Goal Of "Indian Society"

When I sank down in my chair, I felt like a little boy who had been warned not to ask for cake, and who had carried out the instructions too literally by stretching for it across the length of the table to the embarrassment of everyone present. But he had got his cake whatever may be the consequences. Now I hung my head and did not dare to look at anyone in the face. Politely they applauded. Then the President got up and congratulated me on a "most amusing speech." Nor did he, I discovered later, intend to be funny. Instead they all got together and asked each other what everything meant, and said the boy had guts, and decided to like my speech after all. Then I realised that to speak to any section of Society was only waste of breath. They could not possibly be infuriated because all the big words I had used they construed as compliments to themselves, and after all there was to be another lunch and another speaker who would probably say nice things about them next week, so what did it matter anyway? Much to my annoyance the only criticism by those who heard it was that my way of speaking was good, and if they closed their eyes they could not tell whether it was an Englishman speaking. It gave me some idea by what standards I shall be judged in the future. It does not matter what you say, so long as you say it like an Englishman. It was the goal to which Society in India was striving. And those were the people who were to dictate morality and to interpret for me the theory of life, and truth and beauty.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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CRICKET

Bradman On A Funny Wicket

(From "Tit-Bits")

DON BRADMAN, the great Test batsman, has played in some amusing matches in his time. At one in his native Australia, a batsman, obviously stumped, was walking off the field. As he passed one of the umpires the latter asked, "Where are you going?"

"Out—I'm stumped," said the batsman.

"Wait a minute," the umpire told him, pulling a piece of paper from his pocket and studying it. "What's your name?" The batsman informed him. "You go back, my lad," said the umpire, "and no more funny business from you. I've got you in the sweep."

BATTING WITH A GUM TREE.

Don's introduction to cricket was about as casual. No one taught him; he just taught himself—kept a golf or tennis ball going against a wall while he batted with an old stump. His first grown-up match was for Bowral, a little town eighty miles from Sydney, when he was thirteen. He was to have been scorer, but had to deputise for an absentee, and managed to get some runs with a full-sized bat almost as big as himself.

Shortly afterwards he was given his first bat. It was second-hand, cracked, and three inches had to be sawn off the bottom. His previous "bats" had been fashioned from the limbs of gum trees. A souvenir of those Bowral days, when Don worked in an estate-agent's office, is a newspaper cutting which reads:

"Saw a curious thing in a match at Bowral recently. Don Bradman, crack bat, sent a ball over the boundary fence. It struck half a brick rebounded on to a fence post, poised there for an appreciable time, and then ran along the top of the palings the whole length of a panel of fencing before descending outside the boundary."

Another cutting records a match against Moss Vale which lasted six Saturdays. Don was caught at exactly 300; his side won by an innings; and he was cartooned for the first time: as a youth, then as a very old, whiskered man at the gates of Heaven, asking St. Peter where the Moss Vale cricket ground was, so that they might continue their match!

At nineteen Don played in his first big match for New South Wales against South Australia When there was a possibility of his being chosen for his first Test, he went off to bed, unable to bear the torture of uncertainty. Presently he heard the loud-speaker in his next-door neighbour's room announce his name!

He was chosen again for the Third Test that 1928-9 season. Back at Bowral the radio shops were besieged with listeners. Said one: "Suppose they'll give Don a great night when he comes back." Said another: "I don't think so—he don't drink." 'No, but there are some others who do." was the rejoinder.

Don records all this, and much else of intense interest to all cricket-lovers, in a grand little book, simply written: "My Cricketing Life" (Stanley Paul, 3s. 6d.). The most amusing pages concern a tour in America and Canada.

In a New York match an opposing batsman trod on his wicket and removed a bail. "Not out," ruled the umpire, "the wind blew it off." The wicket-keeper pointed out that there wasn't a breath of wind. "Oh, well," retorted the umpire coolly, "we must make more than we did yesterday."

In another against a West Indian eleven Don came out for a duck. The bowler who dismissed him immediately ran to the fence and collected a hatful of dollars from the jubilant spectators. Evidently they thought a worker from a bowler a much finer thing than a boundary hit from a batsman, and whenever a West Indian bowler jammed one down, yelled like mad and threw their hats in the air!

Chicago's pitch was so bumpy and thick with daisies that McCabe was forbidden to bowl in case he maimed the Chicago batsmen. Don says they had about eighteen in the match instead of the regulation eleven; he saw fifteen come in, then lost count.

At San Francisco one of the opposing batsmen, having seen two of his partners go for a duck, complained loudly that the selectors had chosen "a lot of rabbits" to support him. When he did get a strike, he came out first ball!

A West Indian in the team was "barracked" for refusing to budge from his crease and calling out, "No!" after playing a ball for a possible two runs. "Never mind them," he shouted to his partner, "let them do the hollerin' out there—we'll do the judgin' right here."

At Windsor, Canada, one umpire gave six balls to the over, the other eight. They had disagreed on the subject and compromised by each having his own way! At Moose Jaw it was so windy the bails had to be stuck on to the stumps with chewing-gum; and the local wicket-keeper missed a chance of stumping because he couldn't whip the bails off!

After a Test at the Oval, Arthur Mailey drove a car through Piccadilly, and fell foul of a policeman. When he found out who the offender was, the officer dismissed him with the remark: "You lost the Ashes to-day, didn't you? That's quite enough humiliation for one day-move on!"

FIFTY UP!

During a Test at Melbourne, England needed about 500 to win when Robins went in. Leyland, his partner, was a bit tired, but Robbie, fresh and eager for runs, began driving the ball through the covers and racing down the pitch. It was about a quarter to six, with only fifteen minutes left to play. They ran two, and Robins had turned hopefully to start a third when Leyland said quietly: "Steady up, lad—we can't get them all to-night, you know."

Charlie Walker, the Australian wicket-keeper, tells against himself a story of his visit to England in 1930. He did not make many runs, and when he scored a single in one of the concluding matches the team applauded. Up came the skipper of the fielding side to congratulate him, saying "Your thousand, I suppose?"

"Oh, no," Walker answered, "that's my fifty for the season!"

The door of the cottage had needed repairing for many years, but the occupants were quite satisfied to use it off the floor with a hatchet whenever it jammed.

There was a discreet knock at the door, and a head was popped out of the window to see who had arrived. The owner of the head quickly withdrew, and in a voice that the entire village might have heard yelled, "Quick, it's the new minister! Get the hatchet!"

WILL BRADMAN ACCEPT THE OFFER?

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

Will Don Bradman, the popular Australian skipper, accept the offer of a British bookmaking firm?

Mr. Sanuel, of the Sports Inventors' Society, a bookmaking firm, which is negotiating with Bradman for a post of £50 a week, said that there was every possibility that Bradman would return to England after completing his Australian contract and accept the Society's offer.

Mr. Sanuel, who approached Bradman on his arrival in England in April, explains that the Society, which is a co-operative betting organisation, hopes to arrange Sports tours of England and also send teams abroad, Clients sharing in the profit, a Committee was being formed to investigate possibilities, he said. Naturally it would be a good thing to have a world-figure, such as Bradman, at the head.

Georges Carpentier, the French ex-world boxing champion, is caddying for his daughter, 17-year-old Jacqueline, at the Girls' Golf Championship at Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire. Jacqueline took up golf when she was 10 years old and in the past seven years has won 25 trophies. Carpentier has had his daughter trained by some of the best golfers in France.

Failure

(By F. A. J. Godfrey, In "The Cricketer")

This is the tale of batsman West
Selected for a Timeless Test.
Alas! although he did his best,
He *only made* 100.

While others ploughed their weary way,
Piling their scores up, day by day,
He came: he went: he did not stay—
He *only made* 100.

Of what avail his classic style—
His poise, his elegance, his guile?
His failure jutted out a mile—
He *only made* 100.

It caused selectors much distress,
To read that they (as shown by press)
Had tried the lad without success
He *only made* 100.

And he? He must have cursed his luck,
At thought of how he can unstuck.
Poor fish, he hardly broke his duck—
He *only made* 100.

Second (to battered pugilist): "Come on! Shake yourself together—one more round."

Pugilist (still dazed): "W-was I in that last round?"

PILLARS OF INDIAN JOURNALISM

(Continued From Page 7.)

started life as a reporter, I was wondering to myself whether the profession of reporting could have been half as hard and difficult as it was in these days. But Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, whose genuine love and affection for Chintamani is well-known, replied to this doubt in 1927 when he was Law Member to the Government of Madras. Said Sir C. P.:

"The reporting profession must have been vastly more difficult in those days. In these days, the public man not only welcomes but also runs after the reporter. In those days, the newspaper reporter was anathema to the so-called big men. None but Chintamani could have managed these ogres".

One often wonders who made whom—whether Chintamani made "The Leader" or "The Leader" made Chintamani. Like the good old question whether the first tree was the result of a seedling or whether the seed was born of the tree, this question will remain unanswered. But, of one thing we can be sure—that but for Chintamani even "The Leader" would have just remained a mere provincial paper confined to the limits of the United Provinces. if not Allahabad only.

As a moulder of public opinion through the columns of his paper. Chintamani has few equals. Chintamani clings fast to the old convention—that news must serve a purpose. It must not only entertain, but it must have a definite purpose—that of making the reader think and act.

In those unforgettable days of the Home Rule Movement, Chintamani's "Leader", Horniman's "Chronicle" and Mrs. Besant's "New India" did more than anything else to mould and organise public opinion, which so impressed Edwin Samuel Montagu that he was forced to characterise the tin gods of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy which put every obstacle in the way of the Home Ruler, as a wooden, anti-deluvian frame!

Feared By Provincial Satraps

If Lord Willingdon and Lord Lloyd hated Horniman for his journalistic proficiency, Chintamani had the unique honour of evoking feelings of fear in the heart of a number of the Lieutenant-Governors of the United Provinces.

"I would rather keep Chintamani in good humour than that I should have my own way to assert my prestige."

was what Sir James (now Lord) Meston once said to Simla in connection with an incident in which he had to bend to Chintamani.

Sir William Marris, the first Governor under the Montford Era, was definitely more afraid of Chintamani than, as he said himself, "of these blundering Non-co-operators".

These little characterestics really bear witness to Chintamani's invincible greatness as a newspaper editor.

You may like or dislike Chintamani but you cannot afford to be indifferent to him. There is an indefiniable something about him, something incalculable, a certain chivalrous and fearless joy for battle, "a fervour of conviction" that you are forced, despite yourself, to pause and listen to him.

Nor is Chintamani's style half-hearted or halting. He does not indulge in inuendoes or subtle and delicate reticences. He is just as straight and pointed as a poniard. Either he is your generous friend or your sworn enemy. There is no half-way house for Chintamani. And, yet, it is a tragedy, not altogether devoid of an elemant of humour, that this man should be dubbed a "moderate."

That he is no careerist ought to be evident from his supreme spurning of the editorship of "The Indian Daily Mail". Chintamani is essentially a man of principle. If he allied himself with the Moderates, it was because he was convinced that he was doing the right thing. Surely, a man who could throw Rs. 10,000 to the four winds, who spurned a Ministership at a time when those in the seats of power stuck to them, despite every affront offered them and declined a University doctorate offered to him, cannot be called a careerist or an opportunist. Chintamani is a stout patriot. So long as he serves his country according to his lights, all else does not matter to him. Whether it is the Government of India or the Congress, both have to put up with the ordeal of his challenging criticism

A Gifted Personality

Chintamani is something more than a mere journalist. He is an eminent legislator, a first class publicist, an outstanding politician, a renowned and forceful public speaker and, what is more, a true friend of the poor and the deserving.

This combination of gifts in Chintamani, as natural as they were staggering, got for him many a powerful enemy. The I.C.S. as an institution, is even to-day terribly afraid of Chintamani, mainly because of his facts and figures.

"This fellow dabbles in figures and facts as if he is the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He always unnerves me," so said Sir Harcourt Butler to Pandit Motilal Nehru some time before the birth of the Non-co-operation movement."

Perhaps here, we get a solution to the conundrum we started with. Did Chintamani make "The Leader," or did "The Leader" make Chintamani? I venture to think that Chintamani made "The Leader." His personality behind "The Leader" has helped that paper to weather many a storm. Even "The Independent" with Pandit Motilal's lakhs and Syed Hossain's forceful writings, could not kill "The Leader" which is as flourishing to-day as it ever was. Whether after Chintamani "The Leader" will continue to be invincible is more than one can say. The reason is simple. Chintamani, like Mrs. Besant and Mahatma Gandhi, has a strong and pronounced personality. Any institution presided over by an invincible and strong personality will have to go through an era of uncertainty after the Chief's exit. It was Chintamani that made "The Leader". And, there can be no two opinions about it.

It is a pleasure to work under Chintamani. He is as loyal to his subordinates as his subordinates are loyal to him. But woe be to him who would take advantage of Chintamani's natural kindness. In matters of discipline, he is more military than the Army General. He expects you to be as thorough as he himself is, if you want to be connected with his paper. A slight deviation from the path set out for you by Chintamani has often spelt a disaster to many a new entrant to the profession in the office of "The Leader." You must be sure of your facts. There is no question of your thinking you are right

Chintamani occasionally strikes one as a cynic and a heartless man. But, it is only a mien which he assumes to serve some purpose. I have heard it said that a young and struggling journalist once called on him at his bungalow and handed some 'copy.' Chintamani sternly rebuked him for calling at his house.

"Your place, sir, was my office," he said.

The poor fellow's face fell. He was starving. A moment later Chintamany gave him a currency note and added:

"Your manuscript is superb. Call on me again at the office."

This man did and made a name in the profession of journalism.

Intensely Religious

Despite his heterodex exterior, Chintamani is an intensely religious man. Never once he missed his daily prayers in the morning. If he does not entertain every passing "Sadhu," it is because most of the "Sadhus" we come across to-day are of the counterfeit variety. When he does come across one of the genuine variety, Chintamani forgets his pride, his personality, he is just a devotee, humble and unassuming. When he toured Mysore, he met a great man. It was by chance. He happened to meet that forest saint of Sringeri and at once fell a victim to his benign influence. I have heard from Chintamani's lips his spiritual experiences at Sringeri. I hope that some day Chintamani will write about those experiences.

Let not the reader imagine that the silver-haired editor of "The Leader" is a grim man. You can make no greater mistake. For, essentially, he is a man full of humour. If he is all grim and unrelaxing at the editorial desk, he is all human at the dinner table. Without himself indulging in a laugh, he can force you to die of laughing. His personal anecdotes always compel your attention. It is a pity he does not publish them. Some enterprising publisher ought to persuade Chintamani to publish his reminiscences.

Nevinson's famous description of Scott that his (Scott's) "power as an editor came from a long and intimate acquaintance with public life and a decisive insight into every national problem as it rose, absolutely uninfluenced by the temptations of social position and worldly amenities" fittingly give us a vivid and true picture of C. Y. Chintamani, the distinguished editor of "The Leader."

Chintamani is truly of that variety of a hero of whom Bushnell wrote:

"The true hero is the great wise man of duty; he whose soul is armed by truth and supported by the smile of God; he who meets life's perils with a cautious but tranquil spirit, gathers strength by facing its storms, and dies, if he is called to die, as a Christian victor at the post of duty. And, if we must have heroes, and wars wherein to make them, there is not so brilliant a war as with wrong, no hero so fit to be sung as he who has gained the bloodless victory of truth and mercy."

Holding with Smiles that the school of difficulty is the best school of moral discipline, Chintamani has always looked upon trials and difficulties as meant only to be tided over. Difficulties, as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru once said of Chintamani, might intimidate the weak but they only acted a wholesome stimulus to men of resolution and valour.

For once we can be grateful to Chintamani's early difficulties and struggles. But for them we would have been denied the Chintamani whom we know and honour.

The outdoor antenna, universal but troublesome symbol of radio reception since the beginning of broadcasting, is about to vanish. Its successor, a new device, has been christened the "beamascope" by P. F. Hadlock, of the General Electric radio division. It consists of a self-contained acceptor circute completely enclosed by a rejector winding, or shield. It is concealed inside the radio cabinet with no outside connections.

Notice To Advertisers

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN ADVERTISEMENTS ensure correct insertions: otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management.

SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE

GEOGRAPHICAL CRYPTOGRAM: The message reads: GET OUT BEFORE THE COPS COME. DAN. The names of the places are: Georgia, Tobago, Utah, Belgium, Formosa, Reunion, Thomasville, Ecuador, Oporto, Scotland, Oman, Edinburgh and Angola.

• • •

Doing the Dip: The words, from left to right, are: HARE, Area, Rear, Ear, Arid, Rid, Ride, Idea, Deal, Alone, One, New, Ewe, We, Were, Ere, Reel, Eel, ELK.

• • •

Schoolboy's Dream: The girl's name was GRACE. The objects in the picture are: Glass, Rabbit, Dice, Ear, Lass, Die, Bit and Bar.

• • •

Brothers and Sisters: Jane is Charles' sister.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A certain elderly woman is such a rabid teetotaler that she will not buy anything from a licensed grocer.

She was out walking the other day when a display of fruit in a grocer's window caught her eye. Intending to purchase some, she absent-mindedly entered the shop. Just as she reached the counter she recollected her principles, and asked the grocer,

"Have you a licence?"

"No, madame," replied the grocer, "but"—leaning forward confidentially—"I can get in anything you like for you!"

* * * *

Robinson was just going towards the foreman's office on a new housing estate when he met Green coming away.

"Going to try for a job?" asked Green, "I am," said Robinson.

"You'll be unlucky," Green told him, "I've just had a try myself and the foreman won't take any more men on."

But Robinson knew a trick or two, so he sought out the foreman.

"Give you a job?" said that worthy; "why, I've just turned one man away."

"I know," said Robinson, "I met him and he told me he thought you hadn't the authority to sign men on."

The foreman glared. "Oh, he did, did he?" he snorted. "Well I'll show him I have. You get started right away."

* * * *

Father: "A big boy of five and afraid to go to bed alone?"

Tommy: "You needn't shout, daddy; you always sleep with mummy."

* * * *

At a party in the village, the headmaster of the local school felt that he had partaken rather freely of champagne; he determined to be careful and avoid showing any of the usual signs of tipsiness.

When they rose from the table someone suggested that the hostess exhibit "the latest addition to her family." She agreed and presently the nurse appeared, with a dainty pink basket containing twins. The headmaster was nearest and, mindful of his determination, he steadied himself and said, as he gazed into the basket. "What a beautiful baby!"

* * * *

Tommy and his mother were watching the antics of the American broncho rider.

"Isn't it wonderful how he stays on?" remarked the mother.

"Yes, but I know how he does it," replied Tommy, unimpressed. "A fellow at school told me about it. He sits on his chewing-gum."

* * * *

An Englishman and an American were watching Vesuvius in eruption.

"Well my friend," said the Englishman, "I don't think you've anything in your country to equal that."

"Perhaps not", was the reply, "but we've a fire brigade in New York that could put it out."

* * * *

Macintosh, who had summoned a doctor in the middle of the night, addressed the medical man when he arrived: "Aye, doctor, I'm sorry we ca'd ye on such a treevial job. Ye see, we thocht wee Wullie had swallowed a haufcroon, but my wife has been countin' up her change, an' it turns out to be only a penny."

* * * *

"Have you had any adventures in your life?" the winsome visitor asked the old sea-dog.

" 'Eaps, ma'am. I was nearly drowned once."

"Oh, do tell me how it happened."

"It was all through goin' to sleep in me bath and leavin' the tap runnin'....."

"May I have another cake?"

"Another cake what?"

"Another cake, please."

"Please what?"

"Please mother."

"Please mother what?"

"Please, mother dear."

"No you can't; you've had two already."

* * * *

"Jack, did you hear anything?" "Yes, dear, that must be burglars," said her husband rising resolutely from his bed.

"Jack, do be careful. What are you going to do?"

"Lock the door of the bedroom."

* * * *

They sat holding hands in a quiet corner of the park. After a moment the girl turned to her lover and said, softly: "John, are you sure your love is true?"

"Yes," he replied, fervently, "as true as the roses on your cheeks."

"Oh—er—yes," answered the girl. "Isn't the—er—doesn't the band play nicely?"

* * * *

The little man who was the meek escort of the big woman in her ramble through the shopping establishment had fainted.

"Is he subject to this sort of thing?" asked the shopwalker, as he rendered first-aid and motioned the crowd to stand back.

"Not exactly," replied the woman. "He's a little nervous sometimes. I tried to buy it without him seeing me, but he heard me give the order."

"Buy what?" asked the shopwalker, somewhat suspiciously.

"A rolling-pin," said the woman.

* * * *

Moths were playing havoc with Macpherson's wardrobe, but, being a bachelor, he was ignorant of the usual remedies.

On consulting the chemist, he was advised to try moth-balls, and went back to his lodgings with a box containing a dozen.

To the chemist's surprise, Macpherson returned in a week's time for another dozen.

"But I sold a dozen to you only a short time ago," said the chemist. "How did you get on with them?"

"No' sae bad," replied Macpherson, "but, mind ye it's no sic an easy job hittin' the moths wi' thae ba's!"

"Now we know that the earth is round," said the schoolmaster. "Teli me, Thomas, would it be possible for you to walk round the earth?"

"No, sir," replied Thomas.

"And why not?"

" 'Cause," was the unexpected reply, "I twisted my ankle playing cricket."

* * * *

A film star was told that she knew nothing of love.

"I know all about it," was the immediate reply. "I was extremely fond of my third husband!"

* * * *

"I've no money on me," said the man to the bully who had waylaid him in the dark lane, "and my watch has only a sentimental value."

"Hand it over," said the tough. "I feel like a good cry, anyway."

* * * *

A mother had been telling her small son some of the "facts of life," and when she finished she said. "Now, Teddie, are there any questions you would like to ask? Anything at all; don't be afraid."

After a little heavy thinking Teddie replied: "Well, yes, there's something I've been wanting to know for a long time."

She asked him what it was.

"Mother, just how do they make bricks?"

* * * *

There was a new attendant at the Spiritualist circle, and he had formerly been employed in a big drapery shop. The fact came to light when a client requested him to tell the medium she wished to speak with Mr. Green.

"Certainly, madam," said the attendant. "Can you give me his Christian name?"

"I'm afraid I've forgotten it, but he died quite a short time ago."

The attendant cleared his throat and approached the medium.

"Please show the lady some of the latest shades of Green," he said.

* * * *

He: "If other poople make a mistake they admit the fault, but you refuse ever to admit a fault."

She: "Of course I do—as if I ever make a mistake!"

"Well, how are things going?" asked a man in the bar of his bookmaker friend.

"Simply terrible," replied the bookie, with a sigh. "I lost a packet over the Derby."

"But didn't you do any good at Ascot?"

"No; that was even worse."

"But surely you got home a bit over Good-wood!"

The bookie sighed more heavily.

"No; I lost a packet again."

His friend then said, "Well, why don't you give it up? It doesn't seem much good to you."

"Give it up?" asked the bookmaker in surprise. "Don't be a fool man—why it's my living."

* * * *

"Can you let me have a book, please?" asked the woman of the library assistant.

"Certainly," was the reply. "Do you want something light?"

"It doesn't matter a bit," said the customer, helpfully. "I have my car with me."

* * * *

"Why do you wear a straw hat for bathing?" someone asked him.

"Well, I can't swim, and when I see my hat floating away I know I'm out of my depth," was the answer.

* * * *

A young squire had bought a horse which was a wonderful jumper. They came to a gate ten feet high. The horse pricked up his ears, wagged his tail and gracefully jumped over.

A little farther on they came to a gate fourteen feet high, and again the horse pricked up his ears, wagged his tail and sailed over.

Farther on still they came to a railway bridge. Again the horse pricked up his ears, wagged his tail but the squire shouted nervously, "Whoa, under this one, not over."

* * * *

"I thought I would surprise my husband so I took cooking lessons when he was abroad," said Mrs. Hopson to her friend.

"What did he say when he came back?"

"Nothing. He just went abroad again."

Our Humorist At Large

"I've a feeling we're doing this all wrong."

"Good-bye, Doctor, I'm sure these glasses are just what I need."

"You look as if trade is bad, Bill."

LEFT:—Godlike wrath appears to be blazing from the eyes of this idol in a Chinese Temple at Wuchang as, battered but still upright, he surveys the ruins of the temple after a Japanese air-raid.

RIGHT:—Miss Mary Sheridan—Jones, an organiser of the London China Campaign Committee, leading a London procession of protest against Japanese bombings in China.

"A LONG PULL"

(Photo by N. G. Shah).

"NATURE'S BOUNTY"
(Photo by S. B. Nayampally).

"ALERT"
(Photo by N. G. Shah).

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